FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO'S 'ARAFAT REJECTS U.S. PLAN ON LEBANESE CRISIS

JN051939Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1922 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 October--Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, who is currently visiting Abu Dhabi, said that the PLO welcomes the convening of an Arab summit conference. At a press conference here this evening, Yasir 'Arafat spoke about the situation in Lebanon. He said that the PLO rejects U.S. President Carter's initiative to internationalize the Lebanese question. He stressed the PLO's basic opposition to this initiative.

'Arafat said: We see a conspiracy being concocted in Lebanon through military escalation by the isolationist forces, which is going on with the total cooperation of Israel. He said that there are [word indistinct] and 3,000 Israeli military personnel and experts at the disposal of the isolationist forces in Lebanon. 'Arafat warned the Arab nation against the scheme being prepared in Lebanon and described the situation there as grave.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH PALESTINIANS IN UAE

JN051742Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1625 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 5 October--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, met this evening in Al-Musharrif Palace with members of the Palestinian community in the UAE. He spoke about the results of the Camp David conference and developments in the Arab and international arenas.

Mr 'Arafat warned that there is a conspiracy being hatched against the Palestinian revolution and people in Lebanon. He said that he received definite information yesterday indicating that the Israeli forces have been put on alert in preparation for possible moves in southern Lebanon.

Referring to his talks with his highness the amir of Kuwait yesterday, Yasir 'Arafat said that they dealt with the results of the Camp David conference and the PLO's stand in this respect. He added that he explained to his highness that if As-Sadat wants to solve the Sinai problem and deviate from Arab unanimity, that is his affair, but not at the expense of the Arab cause. As-Sadat does not have the right to relinquish Jerusalem, 'Arafat added.

Concluding his discussion with the Palestinian community, 'Arafat affirmed that the Palestinian revolution is able to stand fast against all conspiracies.

'ARAFAT VISITS KUWAIT'S AMIR, DEPARTS

Meeting With Amir

LD051134Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] His highness the amir of Kuwait this morning received Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, Salah Khalaf, member of the Palestine National Liberation Movement, Fatah, Central Committee, and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the official spokesman of the PLO Executive Committee. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, the minister of defense and acting foreign minister.

During the meeting Yasir 'Arafat give his highness the amir a detailed explanation of the PLO's posture vis-a-vis all the current developments in Arab situations.

Departure From Kuwait

LD050936Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and the delegation accompanying him left Kuwait today after a short visit to the country. They were seen off by Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, the minister of defense and acting foreign minister, Faysal as-Salih al-Mutawi', the director of the protocol department at the Foreign Ministry, Abu al-Adib, Fatah's representative in Kuwait and the Gulf, and 'Awni Battash, the acting director of the PLO office in Kuwait.

'ARAFAT DESCRIBES LETTER FROM KAMIL ON CAMP DAVID

JN051715Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1645 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 October--During his meeting in Abu Dhabi today with members of the Palestinian community, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, revealed that he had received a letter from former Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil explaining what happened at Camp David and affirming that he was not responsible for its results. 'Arafat said that Kamil, who resigned his post immediately after the signing of the two Camp David agreements, explained in the letter the reasons which made him resign.

'Arafat also said that he had received a similar letter from former Egyptian chief of staff Lt Gen Muhammad 'Ali Fahmi. 'Arafat said that Lieutenant General Fahmi, who was appointed as military adviser by President Anwar as-Sadat day before yesterday, has not appeared publicly since President as-Sadat's initiative.

UAE STATE MINISTER RECEIVES PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT

JN060729Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1940 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 October--UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah met here this evening with Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat and the delegation accompanying him. During the meeting they discussed the anticipated Arab developments in light of the results of the Camp David conference and the aftermath of this situation at the international level. The conferees also reviewed the situation in the Arab arena in general and in the Palestinian and Lebanese arenas in particular.

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the armed forces in the UAE, is scheduled to meet with 'Arafat tomorrow morning, Friday.

UAE HEIR APPARENT RECEIVES 'ARAFAT IN ABU DHABI

JN060930Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0845 GMT 6 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 October--Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the armed forces, met here this morning with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

During the meeting, Shaykh Khalifah affirmed that the UAE is eager to support any move aimed at consolidating Arab solidarity because the strength of the Arabs lies in their solidarity and unity of ranks, especially at this crucial stage in the history of our Arab nation. He also explained to 'Arafat the UAE stand and its firm commitment to support Palestinian rights as well as its absolute support for the Palestinian cause and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Shaykh Khalifah was briefed on developments in the Arab situation in the wake of the two Camp David agreements and the situation in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas.

SRV, PLO ISSUE PRESS STATEMENT ON DAMASCUS TALKS

JN041855Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 October--The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has declared the full support of Vietnamese people, party and government for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle to regain their national rights; including their right to establish a democratic Palestinian state in their homeland.

This came in the press statement issued simultaneously today in Hanoi and Damascus and transmitted by the Palestine news agency WAFA on the talks the Vietnamese Government and party delegation under Ha Ke Tan, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and minister in charge of presidential affairs, had with the Palestinian revolution leaders.

The statement says [words indistinct] on behalf of the Palestinian Arab people the great achievements accomplished by the Vietnamese people in reconstructing Vietnam and in consolidating the defense of its independence, sovereignty and unity.

On behalf of the Vietnamese Communist Party and government and the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, minister Ha Ke Tan lauded the victories scored by the Palestinian revolution in its struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the sake of regaining the holy rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Minister Ha Ke Tan expressed the conviction that any sound settlement aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East must be based on the participation in this settlement of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Vietnamese and Palestinian sides denounced the Camp David agreements and explained that the aim of these agreements is to liquidate the Palestine issue and the rights of the Palestinian people. The statement said that the imperialists are not concerned about establishing a just peace but seek to divide the Arab people and gain time.

KUWAIT

LEBANESE REPORTEDLY FAVOR SAUDI-KUWAITI PEACE PLAN

LD051802Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Well-informed sources in Beirut today reported that the Lebanese Government has taken a negative stand on the French proposals to establish peace in Lebanon. These sources stated that the government of President Ilyas Sarkis sees no justification for accepting these proposals because their practical application is impossible. They went on to say that during a protracted meeting the Lebanese Government preferred the Saudi-Kuwait plan providing for convening a meeting to be attended by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria and Lebanon in addition to French representatives. The sources reported that the French plan included only putting an end to the raging battles and not reaching an overall settlement to the Lebanese crisis. They added that the United States supports the Saudi-Kuwait plan.

SAUDI ARABIA

AR-RIYAD VIEWS CARTER'S STAND ON LEBANON

LD060908Y Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 2 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Jimmy's Heart"]

[Excerpts] We must admit that we were optimistic when President Jimmy Carter assumed the presidency. We became even more optimistic when, at his meeting with his highness the crown prince during his visit to the United States, he was eager in his statements and talks to underline the importance of Arab friendship and Arab cooperation. We believed--and we hope to continue to believe--that a change in the U.S. attitude was only a matter of time.

We must further admit that our optimism began when President Nixon decided to end the Vietnam War and when Washington began criticizing racial discrimination policies and talking about human rights. We thought that Washington had decided to abandon its superior outlook toward the peoples of the Third World and that it had begun to believe in the need for dialog and dealing with the problems of nations with wisdom.

But we were astonished by the recent U.S. attitude toward the rights of Palestinians--the displaced Palestinian people--as reflected in the provisions of the Camp David agreements.

But what is even more astonishing were those generous feelings which President Carter expressed toward the Lebanese human tragedy. The U.S. President expressed the need for all the disputing parties, including the Palestinians, to meet around the negotiating table in order to solve the Lebanese crisis.

It is very strange that the Palestinians should be invited to solve the problem of a country playing host to them while they are being ignored at a meeting that concerns their own land and their fate.

Why can they speak for themselves in Lebanon, and they have no such right to do so at Camp David?

why should they decide the fate of 'Ayn ar-Rumannah, Ash-Shiyyah and Tall az-Za'tar while the fate of the West Bank and the Gaza sector is left to some of the confrontation states, including those which have refused to act on behalf of the Palestinian people and to demand Palestinian presence in any dialog concerning Palestine and its people?

Why did President Carter's heart feel sympathy for the Palestinians in Lebanon? Is it because Sarkis is different from Begin and Lebanon from Israel?

Certainly, the Lebanese problem cannot be resolved without bolstering legality in Lebanon and enabling the elected president to exercise his powers without the hegemony of the Maronite Phalangists, who are being armed by Israel under the very eyes of the United States.

UAE

JORDANIAN MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

JN051624Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1350 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Paris, 5 October--UAE President His Excellency Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received at his residence in France this afternoon His Excellency 'Amir Khammash, Jordanian minister of court, who delivered to Shaykh Zayid a written message from his brother His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan.

In a statement to ENA following the meeting, the Jordanian minister stated that his majesty had been eager to inform His Highness Shaykh Zayid about the latest developments in the Middle East, particularly after his Majesty's recent tour of Arab countries and stemming from what has taken place at the Camp David summit.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Sa'id ad-Darmaki, director of protocol; 'Ali ash-Shurafa, head of the Presidential Cabinet; and Sa'id Salman, UAE ambassador to France.

PETROLEUM MINISTER RETURNS FROM JAPAN VISIT

JN051810Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1710 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 5 October--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources, returned to the Abu Dhabi from Japan this afternoon following an official visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY following his arrival, Dr al-'Utaybah said that during the visit he met with Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and discussed matters of common interest and economic cooperation relations between the UAE and Japan.

The petroleum minister added that he reviewed with Tashio Komoto, Japanese minister of international trade and industry, the crisis from which the world economy is suffering. He affirmed the UAE's determination not to cause further harm to the world economy. He also affirmed the UAE's call for reviving the north-south dialog to reach just solutions to world economic problems. Dr al-'Utaybah also referred to his meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, during which they discussed means to develop bilateral relations.

YEMEN--PDRY

IRAQI ENVOY ARRIVES WITH AL-BAKR MESSAGE

JN051753Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Aden, 5 October--The envoy of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council, arrived here this evening from San'a'.

The Iraqi envoy, Na'im Haddad, Revolution Command Council member, is carrying a written message from President al-Bakr to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the current Arab situation and the invitation by Iraq to convene an Arab summit conference.

YEMEN--YAR

IRAQI ENVOY ARRIVES IN SAN'A' WITH MESSAGE

JN051055Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpt] San'a', 5 October--Na'im Haddad, member of the Revolution Command Council and personal envoy of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, arrived here this morning carrying a message from President al-Bakr to Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR. In a statement at San'a' airport Na'im Haddad expressed Iraq's appreciation for the YAR's stand and its support for the Iraqi initiative.

Received by President

JN051746Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1634 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 5 October--YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has received a written message from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. The message deals with the current Arab situation and with Iraq's invitation to convene an Arab summit conference to confront the imperialist-Zionist challenges.

The message was delivered by Na'im Haddad, Revolution Command Council member, during his meeting with President Salih this afternoon.

The Iraqi envoy, who left for Aden to deliver a similar message to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the PDRY Presidential Council, stated that President Salih expressed deep thanks for the Iraqi initiative and expressed the YAR's readiness to participate in shouldering pan-Arab responsibilities. The YAR also expressed its readiness to attend the Arab summit conference proposed by Iraq in the statement issued by the Revolution Command Council last Sunday.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES CABINET 5 OCT

NC052045Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] His Excellency President Anwar as-Sadat began his speech to their excellencies the ministers at today's meeting by congratulating them on their assumption of their new posts under Dr Mustafa Khalil.

The president said: It is important for me to place before you basic points at this phase, which differs from all the past phases.

His excellency the president noted that this phase differs from the phase before the 23 July Revolution when false democracy was practiced. That democracy represented the alliance among feudalism, the king and capitalism. The present phase also differs from the phase following the July revolution, during which the one-party system was practiced in various forms.

His excellency the president said: I have gone out into the streets of politics and have formed the National Democratic Party to enable the true concepts of democracy to take shape. Our task is extremely important. This task is to make our generations aware of realities without false accusations, calumnies or deception. It is imperative for the masses to know the truth so that the country's history will not be falsified and so that things will not be falsified for the youths.

His excellency added: This cabinet does not arise from a political vacuum; it has emerged from a popular formation. This fact gives you all extremely important responsibilities, because we have dedicated ourselves to true democracy. Consequently, it is imperative for us to adhere to sound concepts in this respect. Your work must depend on the existing b..se; namely, your party, its masses and all the people. The people will protect you while you are discharging your duty, and it is incumbent on you to dedicate all your efforts and achievements to the people.

The president noted that there will never be a retreat from democracy--a sound democracy and a real democracy. The work to build this democracy will be carried out by adhering to our words, conduct, morals and values.

His excellency the president told the ministers: Place all the facts before the People's Assembly, because we fear nothing since we do not speak two languages. Your task is no longer just a technical one; it is also a political task. It is primarily imperative to make the masses feel--through the cabinet, the party and organized party work--that you aim to achieve their interests. It is also imperative to reform a considerable number of concepts. We must be strong through righteousness, not through authority. During this phase, we must also securely establish new and comprehensive traditions of sound democratic action and of democratic, moral conduct.

The president said: There must be a morals committee in every authority and organization and at every work site. Furthermore, there must also be a morals committee in the People's Assembly.

Concerning the relationship between the government and the party's deputies in the People's Assembly and the party's popular organization, his excellency the president specified this relationship in the following points:

1. The secretary general and deputy prime minister will be authorized to oversee this relationship and regulate it. He will be assisted by Minister Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir in the affairs related to the People's Assembly and by Minister Muhammad Ahmad al-'Uqayli in the contacts with the party. The secretary general and deputy prime minister will also be assisted by the parliamentary secretaries.

2. In choosing the parliamentary secretaries, care has been taken that every one of them will contact the ministry or the ministries listed next to the name of each one of them.

3. The deputy prime minister will positively participate in guiding the assembly's agenda. He will do this after having referred to their excellencies the ministers. A specific time will be set for questions, which will be followed by the drawing up of the assembly's specific agenda.

4. The deputy prime minister and the party's official spokesman, in conjunction with his assistants, will specify the work, discussions, queries or other matters to be raised at the assembly. The deputy prime minister and his assistants will provide these parliamentary secretaries with studies and statements after receiving them from their excellencies the ministers. The task will be specified by assignment memoranda issued by the deputy prime minister. These memoranda will be sent through the parliamentary secretaries. The memoranda will specify the role to be played by each assembly member. This role will define the member's duties related to voting and to the subjects on which he will talk.

5. The deputy prime minister will coordinate with the party's deputies who will participate in the various committees. In so doing, the deputy prime minister will take into account the deputies' specializations and the issues in which they are interested.

6. The party will pursue a specific policy toward the chairmanship of these committees.

7. Meetings will be set between the ministers and the quality control committees responsible for overseeing the competence of every minister in the following way:

The specialized minister will meet at the party's clubhouse once every 2 weeks with the party's oversight committee. The committee also includes the party assembly deputies who are members of the People's Assembly subcommittee. At this meeting, the minister will do the following:

A. Submit a general plan for his ministry during this phase. This plan will deal with his ministry's activities, the policies he intends to pursue and the basic principles of the bills he intends to submit to the People's Assembly.

B. Listen to the views and proposals expressed and made by the party members of the committees.

C. Receive the reports and studies related to these subjects which are prepared by the party or its technical committees.

D. Take into account the people's opinion in these decisions and subjects.

E. Submit the minister's concept of how the party's program will be implemented in his ministry.

8. In the week following his meeting with the party committees, every minister will meet with the People's Assembly subcommittees, because these committees are composed equally of government and opposition deputies. At these meetings, the minister will explain the government's policy and listen to the various views, particularly the views of the opposition.

9. After these meetings, any deputies who want to pose questions to the ministers concerned in order to clarify the government's policy on a specific subject or discuss a measure that is of public interest are absolutely free to ask these questions. However, they will do so in coordination with the deputy prime minister.

10. If queries are submitted by the opposition to their excellencies the ministers, it is imperative for the party parliamentary group to appoint deputies who can talk about the subject submitted for discussion and who can influence public opinion, both in the assembly and outside it.

11. The parliamentary secretaries will act as liaison between their excellencies the ministers and their excellencies the People's Assembly members. These secretaries will brief their excellencies the ministers on prevailing opinion within the assembly concerning the various subjects related to their ministries.

12. After having referred to the deputy prime minister, the parliamentary secretaries will organize the meetings to be held at the party's clubhouse. It would be preferable for these meetings to assume a social, informal character in order to consolidate ties and create a cordial atmosphere between the ministers and the People's Assembly members.

13. All the appeals or demands submitted by the People's Assembly members, regardless of their party affiliation and whether these appeals are general or personal, will be entered in a special register. The competent parliamentary secretary will send these appeals and demands to every minister so that action on these appeals and demands can be followed up. It is possible for his excellency the minister to express his opinion on these appeals and demands and to state what he can do about them.

14. Their excellencies the ministers will set times for reporting outside the People's Assembly hall. These times will be arranged in coordination with the deputy prime minister and they will be devoted to meetings with their excellencies the deputies of various party affiliations.

15. The party will draw up a program for general and political speeches for their excellencies the ministers, for prominent party members and for those who influence public opinion throughout the republic. It would be preferable for such meetings to be held during the convocation of the party conferences in the governorates. Thus, a program will be formulated for convening the party conferences throughout the year.

16. The party will organize the annual general congress after receiving applications from the party conferences in the governorates. The party will draw up the agenda for the general congress in coordination with the government to insure that prior agreement has been reached on the subjects raised for discussion between the party's popular organs and their excellencies the People's Assembly members and the government. The draft agenda will be referred to the party leader, who will finalize the agenda so that the party recommendations made at its general congress will fully conform with the policies formulated by the party leader. The government will commit itself to implementing these policies and the party will commit itself to supporting them among the popular masses.

Concluding his address, the president said: This time, your work is as difficult as it is easy. It is difficult because you are not only technocratic ministers, but also politicians. It is easy because consultation, democracy, duty and morals will be the course you will pursue. In this phase, I call on you to ease the people's sufferings and to achieve administrative revolution in the localities [al-mahalliyat] and in all the positions of work which directly affect the interests of the masses. It is imperative that the directors in these positions enjoy full authority.

As I always say, I am optimistic. I hope you will join me in my optimism and that you will exert all the efforts you can so that we will set for our country, history and upcoming generations an example of Egypt's ancient and new values and so that we will build an honorable and dignified life for the generations which will follow us.

AS-SADAT INSPECTS TROOPS AT MILITARY PARADE

NC060944 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0755 GMT on 6 October begins relaying the military parade being held in Al-Qassassin near Ismailia to mark the fifth anniversary of the 6 October 1973 war. President Anwar as-Sadat, accompanied by Vice President Husni Mubarak, arrives at the parade ground at 0800 GMT. According to the announcer, President as-Sadat is wearing the uniform of the supreme commander of the armed forces. The national anthem is then played.

The celebration begins at 0803 GMT with a recitation from the Koran. Minister of Defense Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali speaks at 0807 GMT. He begins by reviewing the October war in 1973. He then refers to the events after the October war, saying that they "proved that war is not the ideal way to resolve disputes." Praising As-Sadat's October 1977 peace initiative, he says that the president has proved that Egypt is waging the battle of peace most faithfully. Although peace, he says, is the hope of all peoples, the "armed forces are the shield defending peace." The armed forces, he adds, will continue to be prepared at all times and will participate in the progress of Egypt. The defense minister then points out that the forces which will participate in the parade are symbolic forces of the 2d and 3d Field Armies, which participated in the October war. In conclusion, he promises that the fruits of the October war will be safeguarded by the armed forces and that the flags of Egypt will remain high. His speech ends at 0815 GMT.

The commanders of the 2d and 3d armies then invite the president to inspect the parading forces. As-Sadat leaves the main platform at 0817 GMT. Meanwhile, Egyptian Air Force helicopter formations fly over the parade ground. As-Sadat, the announcer says, is accompanied on his inspection tour by Vice President Husni Mubarak and Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The president begins by inspecting the infantry forces, as training planes of the air college fly over the parade grounds. C-130 and N-12 transport planes then fly over the parade grounds, according to the announcer. After inspecting the infantry forces, As-Sadat inspects armored car formations of the 2d and 3d Field Armies. He inspects E-54, E-55 and T-62 tanks. TU-16 bombers then fly over the parade grounds, the announcer says, followed by MIG-17 fighter bombers. Next come formations of Sokhoi-7 fighters. The president then inspects armored vehicles of the mechanized infantry. MIG-21 fighters and Mirage fighters fly over the grounds, the announcer says.

As-Sadat then inspects symbolic groups of the field artillery, guided missiles, medium- and long-range guns, symbolic units of the air defense forces, engineering forces and technical support units.

After completing his inspection at 0905 GMT, President as-Sadat returns to the main platform, where the national anthem is played. He chats with senior state officials and army officers. Together with Vice President Husni Mubarak and Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, he leaves the parade ground at 0910 GMT.

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS BUTRUS GHALI

LD051209Y Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Oct 78 p 12 LD

[Thierry Desjardins undated Cairo exclusive interview with Egyptian Acting Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali: "We Are Maintaining a Balance Between the Palestinians and the Israelis"]

[Text] Question: Minister, the adversaries of your policy assert that Egypt is heading straight toward a separate peace, and it is true that you signed at Camp David two vastly different draft agreements--a quite precise one with respect to Sinai and a much vaguer one with respect to the West Bank and Gaza.

Answer: We are not heading in any way toward a separate peace and matters are, in fact, very clear. We have established a parallel between the two disengagements and we will maintain it. All problems between Israel and Egypt should be resolved in 3 to 4 years, and all problems between Israel and Palestine in 4 to 5 years. This means that we have two more or less similar timetables. As far as Sinai is concerned, there will first be an Israeli military disengagement to include Sharm ash-Shaykh and, later, a gradual normalization in many stages will take place before completely normal relations are established. As for the Palestinian problem, first Israeli martial law will be lifted in the occupied territories, then the military government will be done away with and then genuine autonomy will very gradually be created. I have considered the matter--there will be at least 20 stages and moves on both sides. We will simultaneously--I want to emphasize this, simultaneously--implement two programs. Let me repeat this: There will be two timetables.

Question: But why have you not mentioned the parallelism of these two timetables in the Camp David agreements themselves?

Answer: For purely practical reasons. We tried to show this synchronization in black and white but this proved technically impossible. In any case, it is necessary to remain very flexible. It is necessary to allow ourselves certain time lags in the implementation of this synchronization so that everything does not suddenly collapse under the weight of the rigidity of documents.

But I can assure you that we have really made the Israelis understand that as far as we are concerned such synchronization is absolutely necessary. And they have fully accepted this.

Question: You have been accused of abandoning the Palestinians.

Answer: This is absurd. Egypt has never committed itself so thoroughly in its support for the Palestinian cause as it did at Camp David. Until now, Cairo has traditionally concerned itself with Gaza. Henceforth we will also be completely committed to the problem of the West Bank. All this has been stated in the Camp David documents. We are members of the quadripartite commission and we will participate in all operations connected with the transfer of authority. Now do not forget that the future authority does not even exist yet. This means that this will be a difficult problem.

Question: But there is the PLO.

Answer: We really believe that we have the duty to maintain by our presence a balance between the Palestinians and the Israelis. Obviously, we will stand by the Palestinians' side and, once this indispensable aid is given, we will withdraw.

Question: The agreement mainly mentions the West Bank Palestinians. The PLO has remarked that you have forgotten about all the others.

Answer: Not at all. We have also done some planning in this sphere. There are three kinds of Palestinians--those who are the most unfortunate at present, who live in Israeli occupied territory. Then there is the 1967 disapora. And, finally, there is the 1948 disapora. We have started with the first group. It is necessary to proceed slowly and gradually. Consider history. Egypt became independent only in 1936, and even then the British retained their military bases until 1954.

Question: But what about the other Palestinians....

Answer: To start with, it will be possible to issue passports to them, for instance. This would at once enable them to progress from the awful status of refugee to a better one, that of exile. And, ultimately, those of them who wish to return home could be allowed to do so step by step, slowly and gradually.

Question: But the PLO has been officially recognized as the only representative of the Palestinian people.

Answer: The PLO can board the train any time. This is one of the fundamental principles of the process that has been initiated. Anyone can board this slow-moving train at any time.

Question: You have also overlooked King Husayn, and yet he has an important role to play in the scenario envisaged.

Answer: Yes. And this probably explains his present reaction, which is a rather superficial one. However, we will pour balm on his scar once the wound is healed. In any case, the role offered to him makes it sufficiently clear that we have not overlooked him.

Question: But you have also said that if he were to stay away, Egypt would be prepared to play the role assigned to him.

Answer: Yes, because in the heat of negotiations the Israelis raised an objection. "But if Husayn turns down the proposals," they said, "the entire plan will collapse." We told them then: "If he turns it down, we will take his place until such time as he finally agrees."

Question: You are essentially an optimist?

Answer: Yes, because the movement that has been launched is irreversible. Let me emphasize this point: We are proceeding in an irreversible manner toward a global solution, and Egypt feels that it is completely responsible for this "universality."

Question: What will happen now?

Answer: We are waging a campaign of explanations throughout the Arab world and Africa and among the nonalined countries, while making technical preparations for the negotiations. In any case, these matters go hand in hand since our explanations and the first results of negotiations will make everybody think.

Question: What has made President as-Sadat suddenly launch himself into this peace operation?

Answer: A long analysis. He tried to discover what obsessed the Israelis and found that they are obsessed by the question of security. This has led him to invent the "As-Sadat method," which, in fact, consists of reversing the traditional timetable of all peace negotiations. First, we offer the Israelis the fundamental principle of peace and then, once their anxiety about security is assuaged, we negotiate this peace with them point by point. This will still be very hard but, let me repeat this, the process is irreversible.

GHALI MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR EILTS

NC052130Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2035 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 5 October--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali tonight discussed with U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts arrangements pertaining to the opening of the Egyptian-Israeli talks in Washington on 12 October. The two men also discussed points related to the issues that will be discussed during the talks aimed at concluding a peace agreement, as well as various aspects of these talks.

Meanwhile, Dr Ghali is continuing his meetings with a team of Egyptian experts to prepare the studies and topics that will be discussed during the talks. These meetings are being attended by Egyptian Ambassador in Geneva Dr 'Abdallah al-'Aryan, who has been recalled especially to take part in the preparations for the Egyptian-Israeli talks.

PRESIDENT SENDS LETTERS TO AMIR OF KUWAIT, YAR PRESIDENT

NC042200Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Oct 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent letters to Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, and Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR. These letters deal with the most significant principles of the two Camp David agreements and the upcoming steps to be taken to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East area.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM REJECTS ATTEMPTS TO EXPEL EGYPT FROM ARAB LEAGUE

LD051438Y Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 30 Sep 78 p 6 LD

[Excerpt] Fatimah Barakah writes--At the recent meeting of the rejectionist states it was decided to move the Arab League headquarters from Egypt, to expel Egypt from the league and to call for an Arab summit without Egypt. Can there be an Arab League without Egypt?

Arab sources say this is impractical and futile. Any attempt to isolate Egypt from the rest of the Arab nation would fail because Egypt's Arab roots are genuine and therefore cannot be broken off.

How can an Arab League exist while a third of the Arab nation is absent from it? Egypt is one-third of the Arab nation, not only in population but also in its cultural and moral weight.

Legally, what the rejectionist front is advocating is futile and impractical because it does not agree with the league's charter. If the league's headquarters is to be changed then its charter must be changed and changing the charter requires several procedures.

The league's headquarters cannot be changed because Article 10 of the league's charter provides that:

Cairo shall be the permanent headquarters of the league but the Arab League Council may meet in any other place it may decide upon.

Therefore, if the headquarters is to be changed the charter must be changed. Changing the charter cannot be done at the will of the rejectionist states. According to Article 19 of the charter, changing the charter calls for the approval of two-thirds of the member states. The charter also provides that a change can be decided upon only at the session that follows the session at which the request for change was made and that the country that does not approve the change must withdraw when it is implemented.

In other words, the change cannot be made with speeches and in accordance with personal decisions, as the rejectionists imagine.

The rejectionists have also decided not to attend any meetings of the Arab League and to withdraw from it unless its headquarters is changed. This also is not permissible because Article 18 provides that no member state can withdraw before giving the league's council at least 1-year's notice.

The rejectionists' decision to expel Egypt from the Arab League is also impermissible since expulsion requires certain procedures. The member states must unanimously agree that the state concerned has failed in its duties and therefore is considered expelled.

Therefore, all that has been said at the meetings of the rejectionist states is of no avail. It is merely an attempt to distort and hamper joint Arab action at this decisive stage.

OCTOBER: PDRY REGIME A 'SOVIET STOOGE'

LD051710Y Cairo OCTOBER in Arabic 1 Oct 78 p 28 LD

['Abd al-Qawi Makkawi article: "What Do the Statements of the Ruling Band in Aden Mean?"]

[Excerpts] Those in control of the regime in Aden no longer have anything to say except to utter naive nonsense and childish threats. An example is the statement by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad that the consequences of a war with the YAR will go beyond the Arabian Peninsula and extend to Europe. Earlier, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that his government is ready to exercise its control of Perim Island and close Bab el Mandeb Strait to international navigation.

If we go back a few weeks, we find that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, Moscow's number one agent in Aden and the man actually in power, has said that war with the north would affect the Arabian Peninsula. Thus he was humble and did not involve Europe in his hallucinations.

Such statements, and similar ones, which the band in control of the Aden regime so generously makes, clearly prove what we said and warned against in our memoranda, talks and meetings with our brother officials in the Arab and Islamic countries--that the regime in Aden is a stooge of the Soviet Union. The regime does not represent the hopes and aspirations of our people in the south as much as it represents the expansionist ambitions of the Soviet Union and the plans of the Warsaw Pact.

The statements of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the figurehead chairman, clearly underline the following facts:

The PDRY has in fact and indeed become a military base for the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact forces. No one can dispute this fact.

In their statements and declarations the PDRY officials are nothing but trumpets of their new colonialist masters and reflect the policies of these masters.

With its domination of the PDRY, Soviet influence has become a danger to world navigation traffic. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's threat to close the Bab el Mandeb Strait in the face of world shipping traffic is only new evidence of the danger the continued rule by this communist band will pose; their control of power means a direct threat to safety and freedom of world shipping in the Red Sea.

With regard to the recent public visit to Aden by Soviet naval units, this was intended to raise the morale of members of this red fascist regime following the failure of their collapsing and agent regime. The visit was also designed to threaten the mounting revolution in the country against the Soviet Union and its agents. It was also intended as a public declaration by the Soviet Union of its protection of this crumbling regime which cannot live and continue except under the protection and support of the Russian colonialists, whose intentions have become so clear to all those who can hear and see. This is also a blatant challenge by the Soviet Union to the free will of our people and our Arab nation as well as to nonalinement, which refuses bases, colonialism and foreign domination.

There is no doubt that the Soviet Union, after having tightened its control on Ethiopia and the PDRY, is now trying to advance further in the achievement of its strategic expansion by trying to contain Eritrea so as to proceed northward toward sisterly Sudan and thus establish a foothold overlooking Saudi ports from the west. At the same time it is trying with the help of its agents in Aden to contain the YAR with the aim of realizing its illegitimate ambitions in the rest of the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf area.

The bloody events that are taking place in Iran today and which are the work of communist elements which have infiltrated the ranks of the rightists are, in our opinion, the natural result of the existence of a communist regime in Afghanistan which is an agent of Moscow. Had it not been for the wisdom and firmness of the shah, Iran would soon have joined Afghanistan.

In order to avoid a recurrence of what is happening in Iran in the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf area, we must point to the source of danger to the security and stability of the Arab countries neighboring the PDRY and indeed of the whole Middle East. This danger lies in the continued existence of the dominating communist regime in Aden. The situation calls for eliminating the causes of this danger before it becomes greater and spreads.

ARREST OF EGYPTIAN LEFTISTS REPORTED

LD051556Y London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Cairo--ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau--The Egyptian authorities yesterday arrested 18 persons, members of the Egyptian leftist party. ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the arrests took place in three provinces: Al-Minya, Al-Wadi Al-Jadid and Al-Qalyubiyah. Those arrested include three girls, an engineer and a sergeant. They are all now being held in Al-Qal-'ah prison in Cairo.

Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the Egyptian leftist party, submitted a report to the Egyptian public prosecutor accusing the police of entering and searching the homes of the detained persons without prior authorization from the public prosecutor's office, which is a violation of the laws. He threatened to pursue the case in court if the detainees are not released immediately.

IRAQ LOANS $30 MILLION TO JORDAN

JN051104Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 October--Iraq has granted Jordan $30 million in aid. This was part of an agreement signed here today by 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, member of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] and minister of interior, on the Iraqi side, and by Sulayman 'Arar, Jordanian minister of interior, on the Jordanian side. The Jordanian minister expressed his appreciation for this aid and said: "This aid has translated from principle to practice the patriotic stand of Iraq." The signing ceremony was attended by Karim Mahmud Shintaf, minister of culture and arts, and the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

FRENCH MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN BAGHDAD

JN051343Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 October--Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the RCC and minister of trade, today met here with Norbert Segard, the French minister of posts and telecommunications. During the meeting the two sides reviewed economic relations between Iraq and France and the methods to strengthen these relations in the interests of the two friendly countries. The French minister arrived here yesterday on a visit which will last several days.

PRESIDENT AL-BAKR RECEIVES QATARI INTERIOR MINISTER

JN051206Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 October--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr at noon today received Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad al-Thani, the Qatari minister of interior. Shaykh Khalid has participated in the second conference of the Arab ministers of interior which concluded yesterday.

YAR INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS WITH IRAQI COUNTERPART

JN041551Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Lt Col Muhsin al-Yusufi, minister of interior and member of the People's Constituent Council, who is currently in Baghdad, met today with 'Izzat Ibrahim ad-Duri, Iraqi minister of interior and member of the Iraqi RCC. During the meeting cooperation between the ministries of interior in the two countries was discussed. The YAR interior minister is attending the conference of Arab ministers of interior in Baghdad.

MAURITANIAN MINISTER CONVEYS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT AL-BAKR

JN051205Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 October--Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs and acting foreign minister, met this morning with Mauritanian Minister of Culture and Information Yehdi Ould Breidelleil. In a statement to INA after the meeting, the Mauritanian minister said that he conveyed to Minister 'Alwan a message to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr from Mauritanian President Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck. The message deals with fraternal relations and cooperation between the two countries in various fields and current international issues.

GREEK DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TRADE TALKS

JN051759Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 October--A Greek delegation led by Commerce Minister Yeryios Panayiotopoulos arrived here this evening on a visit of several days to Iraq. The Greek minister stated that he will hold talks with officials of the Iraqi Trade Ministry on expanding trade between the two countries.

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION LEAVES BAGHDAD FOR HANOI

JN021007Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 2 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 October--Dang Viet Chau, Vietnamese minister of foreign trade, and the delegation accompanying him left Baghdad this morning for Hanoi after heading his country's delegation to the meetings of the first session of the Iraqi-Vietnamese Joint Committee on Trade and Economic and Technical Cooperation. Dang Viet Chau also participated in the opening celebrations of the 15th session of the Baghdad International Fair yesterday. Dang Viet Chau stated that his talks were completely successful. He added that views were identical on the issue of strengthening bilateral cooperation in all fields. He also said that Iraqi achievements he had observed at the Baghdad International Fair clearly demonstrate official concern for the development and prosperity of friendly Iraq.

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE COMMERCE SECRETARY HOLDS TALKS

JN041312Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 October--Muhammad 'Ayish, RCC member and minister of industry and minerals, and Victor Boucher, secretary of state for commerce and industry in the Central African Empire, have discussed the scope of industrial and economic cooperation between their two countries. In a meeting held here today, the two ministers reviewed the means for developing relations between Iraq and the Central African Empire. The meeting was attended by Subhi Yasin, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals for planning and development affairs, and the ambassador of the Central African Empire in Baghdad.

NONALINED NEWS AGENCIES SEMINAR CONCLUDES

JN040652Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 4 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 4 October--The seminar of the nonalined news agencies pool concluded its sessions here this evening by adopting a number of recommendations to push the pool's information movement toward its objectives of curtailing the monopoly of the news media by world imperialism. The recommendations, passed in complete agreement, stressed the need to strengthen cooperation among the regional pool centers and between the centers and the pool's coordinating committee. The seminar also recommended increasing the services supplying feature and analytical reports, providing technical assistance to news agencies that need such assistance and developing the information cadres of the nonalined pool agencies through training courses and other means.

The seminar also recommended measures to be taken on the national and international levels to facilitate communications, reduce costs and adopt technology to speed up the flow of information.

IRAQI ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO KING HUSAYN

JN051903Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn received in the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon Dr Hikmat al-'Azzawi, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member, who conveyed to his majesty a message from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr concerning the call for an Arab summit conference to discuss the current situation in the area.

Dr al-'Azzawi left Amman this evening. He stated that he had conveyed a message to His Majesty King Husayn from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr dealing with the Iraqi leadership's viewpoint on the Arab situation and the Iraqi call for an Arab summit conference in Baghdad. He said: I sensed His Majesty King Husayn's understanding of and support for the Iraqi call to convene an Arab summit conference and a conference of Arab foreign ministers on the dates proposed by Iraq.

Dr al-'Azzawi added that the Jordanian [as heard] move comes as part of the requirements of the current stage, which call for further Arab solidarity in view of the results of the Camp David conference. He added that he had met with the prime minister and sensed his full support for Iraq's call for an Arab summit conference.

Dr al-'Azzawi was seen off by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, acting minister of state for foreign affairs and information minister; the Iraqi ambassador in Amman; and members of the Iraqi Embassy staff.

Returns to Baghdad

JN051905Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 October--Hikmat Ibrahim, President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr's envoy to King Husayn of Jordan and Revolution Command Council members, returned here this evening after a short visit to Jordan during which he delivered a written message from President al-Bakr to King Husayn.

The message deals with the current Arab situation and the means to face the deteriorating situation, particularly after the Camp David agreements.

The Iraqi envoy stated that King Husayn had agreed with and blessed the Iraqi initiative, agreed to attend the Arab summit conference which Iraq called for, and agreed to the convening of the Arab foreign ministers conference which will precede the summit conference. The envoy said that he had met with Jordanian Prime Minister Muda Badran, who praised the Iraqi initiative and described it as a practical formula to face the situation in a spirit of responsibility.

AR-RA'Y COMMENTS ON IRAQI ENVOY'S VISIT, DONATION

JN060910Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Oct 78 pp 1, 13 JN

[Editorial entitled: "Sacrifices Will Not Be Made in Vain"]

[Text] The Camp David documents have created two urgent problems which require unanimous pan-Arab shouldering of responsibilities to replace the deterioration in Arab relations with a positive formula capable of achieving Arab objectives and aspirations.

The first problem is that of the approaching date for the signing of a separate peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, with the negative results that would have.

The second problem is Israel's liquidation of the Palestinian cause under the umbrella of the Camp David documents and the expected Egyptian-Israeli agreement.

The Iraqi initiative and the full Jordanian response to it come to provide the requisites to meet current circumstances and the future, in order to confront the negative events which have affected the struggling elements in the area. Greater cohesion is required on the Arab level to prevent increased deterioration in Arab relations and to make possible the building of an Arab position capable of dealing with sudden changes, or changes that might be imposed on the arena in the absence of a unified Arab position.

The envoy of the Iraqi president left the Jordanian capital after getting the required response from His Majesty King Husayn--a response which would be expected from any Arab in the circumstances.

We believe that the donation made by fraternal Iraq to Jordan is another gesture aimed at strengthening the steadfastness of this country. It is also a sign that our brothers in Iraq appreciate the big pan-Arab role Jordan is assuming to confront Zionist aggression.

The Iraqi position convinces us more than ever that we shall not be alone in the arena of confrontation and that our sacrifices in defense of our common pan-Arab cause are not made in vain.

PREMIER BADRAN RECEIVES LIBYAN INTERIOR SECRETARY

JN051322Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received this morning Yunis Abu al-Qasim, secretary for the interior of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the latest developments of the Middle East crisis and bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Sulayman 'Arar, minister of interior, and the Libyan ambassador in Amman.

SARKIS TAKES DIPLOMATIC INITIATIVE TO RESOLVE CRISIS

Meets With U.S. Charge

NC051243Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] New endeavors are being made on both the political and diplomatic levels in an effort to find a solution to the crisis by first containing the deteriorating security situation and then starting a political dialog to reach a necessary positive solution.

Contacts between Beirut and Damascus are continuing in order to fix a date for a summit meeting between Presidents Sarkis and Al-Asad to deal with the situation in Lebanon in light of new developments.

In the presidential palace, President Ilyas Sarkis today continued his efforts and contacts to end the deteriorating security situation in the capital and suburbs. President Sarkis met with U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Lebanon Lucien Lee Kinsolving this morning. He also held a meeting with Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus. They dealt with the current situation and Arab and international contacts in that respect.

Sees French, Saudi Envoys

NC051440Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis today continued his intensive efforts and contacts on the political and diplomatic levels to end the deteriorating security situation in the capital and suburbs and find a solution to the crisis. For this reason, President Sarkis held a meeting with the French ambassador to Lebanon, Hubert Argod, at 1345 today. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus attended.

The meeting continued until 1430 after which the French ambassador said: I met with His Excellency President Sarkis today to explain some points related to the work we must carry out. On France's intention to ask the UN Security Council to convene an extraordinary session to review the situation in Lebanon, the French ambassador said: A meeting was held to call for a cease-fire. The appeal was simultaneously made yesterday by the UN Security Council president for this month, who is a Frenchman, and the UN secretary general. The appeal was made after consultations with members of the Security Council, who formulated the appeal, which was later released by the Security Council president.

At 1430, his excellency the president received the Saudi charge d'affaires in Lebanon, Abu Bakr Rafi', in the presence of Minister Butrus. After the 15-minute meeting, Abu Bakr Rafi' said: We did not convey anything to his excellency the president. I was very happy to meet with his excellency in the presence of Minister Butrus. Certainly, we discussed the current situation in Lebanon and in the Arab world.

Presidential Palace Bombed Heavily

LD051802Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] While the French ambassador was leaving the presidential palace in Beirut a short while ago, no fewer than 27 mortar bombs fell in the courtyard. President Sarkis, whose private apartments have been hit, is in his shelter, from which, powerless and silent, he continues to watch his capital being destroyed.

VOL COMMENTS ON AL-ASAD'S DAMASCUS STOP EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW

NC0513142 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Excerpts] Artillery and rocket shelling intensified around midday today on all the axes in the mountains, Beirut and its suburbs.

Syrian artillery is still indiscriminately shelling various Lebanese areas up to the moment. Destructive incendiary shells are falling on roads, forests and around houses in the Al-Matn and Kasrawan areas. The number of casualties is reportedly high and it is so far impossible to give exact figures. The capital is still blanketed by smoke and fires are raging in it. Clashes are still continuing on all axes.

The latest military reports say that fierce clashes are taking place in the area of the two bridges and at the eastern approaches to the capital. This compelled the Syrian forces to evacuate the building next to the cold storage stores after fire broke out in it. The Syrian forces have also withdrawn to rear positions in the Sinn al-Fil area.

The situation now is described as follows: Intermittent shelling on Al-Ashrafiyah; 160-mm shells falling on 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and some areas in Kasrawan; clashes in Al-Hadath on all axes, accompanied by heavy shelling of the Al-Hadath and B'abda axes and the forests around the presidential palace; a truck carrying Syrian ammunition lost its way in the Chevrolet area, in the southern suburb, and was destroyed; and shelling on the coastal and mountain areas of Al-Matn.

As a result of Syrian shelling today, some 60 people were killed and 120 others wounded. The damaged hospitals are full of innocent killed and wounded people.

Political observers disclosed that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who spoke to President Ilyas Sarkis by telephone last night, apologized for the fifth time for not being able to receive the Lebanese president. It became clear that the Syrian president has several conditions which he wants fulfilled before he will meet the Lebanese president. These conditions include the implementation of the Latakia summit resolutions, subduing the Lebanese areas militarily and renewing the mandate of the Syrian forces in Lebanon.

Correspondents of the Voice of Lebanon, through contacts with some diplomatic circles in Lebanon and abroad, have found out that there is a Syrian plan to tighten the seige on some of the areas and to impose military and supply seiges on them. These circles believe that the Syrian president flew back to Damascus before continuing his trip to Moscow in order to acquaint himself with the achievements of the Syrian forces in Lebanon. He gave Syrian forces in Lebanon new instructions to be applied during his absence in the Soviet Union.

Al-Asad Refused to Meet Sarkis

NC0513152 Free Lebanon Radio [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1145 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] An informed source asserted to Free Lebanon Radio that during his contact with President Ilyas Sarkis last night, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad refused to receive the Lebanese president before his [Al-Asad's] departure to Moscow. The source says that this Syrian position confirms Syria's insistence on maintaining the deteriorating security situation in Lebanon and to evade the responsibility for the consequences of the feverish Syrian operations against the Lebanese.

Presidential palace sources have affirmed that despite the lack of response on the Syrian side, President Ilyas Sarkis is determined to implement the security plan, which he mentioned in his recent message to the Lebanese. These sources add that President Ilyas Sarkis hopes that the international initiative will lead to a quick resolution of the situation in Lebanon. This conflicts with the AP news agency report today to the effect that the Lebanese president refuses this initiative.

AP and Israeli radio today reported that President Ilyas Sarkis rejected the joint appeal by UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim and France's UN delegate, who is the president of the Security Council for this month, to stop the fighting in Lebanon.

Former President Sham'un today revealed that he contacted the presidential palace and spoke with a senior palace official, asking him to convey his congratulations to President Sarkis on [sarcastic] his loyal Syrian friends who perpetrate the massacres and place their responsibility on his shoulders and those of his government.

Former President Sham'un expressed his hope that President Sarkis will not contemplate again the question of extending or renewing the mandate of the deterrent forces. He pointed out that nothing can harm the steadfast Lebanese fighter. He asserted that he has information that President al-Asad requested his forces to resolve the situation in Lebanon before he returns from Moscow. Finally, Sham'un appealed to the free world to help the Lebanese against Syrian aggression.

DETERRENT FORCES COMMANDER INTERVIEWED BY NEWSMEN

NC051709Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Since early this morning, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has been following up developments in the security situation. He contacted various security departments to get the latest reports in this respect.

This afternoon Prime Minister al-Huss chaired a meeting in which Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman and Arab Deterrent Forces commander Col Sami al-Khatib participated. After the meeting, the following dialog took place between Colonel al-Khatib and newsmen:

Question: What is the latest news on the security situation?

Answer: The atmosphere continues to be overcast.

Question: Are there signs of a new solution?

Answer: God willing, we seek that.

Question: Did you brief the prime minister on a new security plan?

Answer: Certainly, but not on a new plan. I briefed his excellency on the military situation in the country and learned his excellency's view on current developments.

Question: Is there a new deterrent strategy after all that has happened?

Answer: That depends on the president's visit to Syria.

Question: Will you visit Syria soon?

Answer: I do not know when this might come about.

Question: Do you believe that there will be a solution soon?

Answer: Let the militias stop and the fighting will stop immediately.

Question: Do you mean that the continuation of the security explosion depends on the militias?

Answer: Of course.

Question: Are there any attempts to collect weapons?

Answer: There is no movement in this respect by the deterrent forces.

Question: There is talk about a truce. How true is that talk?

Answer: Truce? A truce takes place between warring states and armies. We are neither warring states nor armies.

Question: But there are innocent victims?

Answer: The militias are to blame, not the deterrent forces. The militias are responsible for the innocent.

AL-HUSS SAYS ANY SOLUTION MUST BEGIN, END IN LEBANON

NC060843Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Regarding the increasing talk about international initiatives to solve the Lebanese problem, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss said: We express our gratitude to all the states and competent international authorities concerned about the situation in Lebanon and demonstrating their readiness to exert efforts to end the tragedy of the Lebanese people, starting by putting a speedy end to the painful hemorrhage caused by continued fierce fighting.

However, on the other hand I find it necessary to express some principled remarks on this subject: Some of the ideas being carried by the information media--ideas which are released within the framework of international initiatives--appear to be unrealistic. This indicates that some of those initiatives are not based on a complete knowledge of the reality of conditions and facts in Lebanon.

Al-Huss continued: There is an obvious truth which must not be ignored. Any attempt to ignore it will complicate the problem and aggravate the situation and as a result worsen the Lebanese tragedy. This truth is that there will be no solution for the Lebanese problem that is not desired by the Lebanese. The solution begins and ends here. The solution will not necessarily be complete, for it must deal with all the questions and problems which were and still are facing Lebanon and the Lebanese people. Such a solution can only emanate from the understanding of the Lebanese people among themselves and the unification of their will along one line to save their homeland.

Al-Huss concluded his statement by saying: In any event, we will define our position on any initiative when we are informed about the details of that initiative. Up to now we have no definite data about any specific initiative.

PARLIAMENTARY BLOC MEETS, STUDIES SARKIS' MESSAGE

NC051900Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad chaired a meeting at the Carlton Hotel of the independent parliamentary bloc during which President Sarkis' message to the Lebanese people and the current situation in the country were studied.

After the meeting, Speaker al-As'ad answered journalists' questions. Asked about the result of the bloc's study of President Sarkis' message on the situation and whether the bloc has come up with any solution to the current situation, Speaker al-As'ad said: In the course of its study of the president's message, the bloc reviewed the situation, its dimensions and its implications. In keeping with its responsibilities and national duty at this particular time and after reviewing various means and stands which could lead to solving the crisis and to putting an end to this unprecedented crisis, the bloc adopted a stance which it believes would be a good way to end the crisis, avert further shedding of innocent blood and tragedies in the country and rescue the homeland. I will convey this stance to his excellency the president in the name of the independent parliamentary bloc.

Asked about the next meeting of the bloc, Speaker al-As'ad said: It has been decided to hold the next meeting in the morning of Saturday, 7 October.

AL-JUMAYYIL WELCOMES U.S. ROLE; PLEADS FOR FRENCH HELP

LD051127Y Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 5 Oct 78 pp 1, 5 LD

["Exclusive" article by Amin al-Jumayyil, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Phalangist Party: "Help Us...."]

[Text] Lebanon is in the act of dying.

This country which has provided the world with a unique example of Islamic-Christian coexistence and which has carried out a successful experiment in understanding and tolerance among all men; this Lebanon is now on the path to elimination.

Tens of thousands of Syrian shells are falling on our city districts and on our villages, reducing to ashes everything that we have built with our hands and everything that we have cherished; our poor family homes, our cultural buildings and places of worship, as well as our monuments which bear witness to our civilization with its universal vistas.

And it is also by means of shells that attempts are being made to silence our voices which are uplifted to preach the highest values.

It is not just against the Lebanese Christians that this action is being pursued; it is against humanity which we have constantly labored and taken pains to serve. Ho could humanity today remain indifferent to what is taking place here?

It is a matter of urgency that the world should realize what is happening in Lebanon, directed as it is at reducing to a state of bondage a country which is just as necessary to the East as it is to the West. It is a matter of urgency that the world should understand that the tragedy of Lebanon is an international tragedy because it is rooted far outside Lebanon, that is, in the conflict which is troubling the whole of the Near East.

That is why we are demanding that an international solution should be provided for this drama. The United Nations must apply itself to the Lebanon tragedy and do what is necessary to save a civilization that is imperiled, a culture that is threatened and men, women and children who are dying.

That is why we demand that the United Nations should seek, and find for Lebanon, an impartial arbiter--something that the Syrian troops, which have penetrated our country, have failed to become.

That is why we eagerly accept the initiative of President Jimmy Carter, who has suggested an international discussion on the topic of the Lebanon drama.

That is why, finally and above all, we appeal to France--France, which was the first nation in the world to realize the unique destiny of the Lebanese people and which has made the greatest contribution to safeguarding in this country the original and exceptional formula of coexistence, this formula which is in the course of disappearing under Syrian shells. France must, for reasons of its past, its mission and its historic ties with Lebanon, become increasingly aware of its moral obligation to save a country, which owes a great deal to France and which also expects a great deal of France.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS APPEAL TO RED CROSS, WHO

NC051935Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] In view of the breakdown in all means of communications with the outside world, the Lebanese Christian Associations have, through the Voice of Lebanon, addressed the following appeal to the International Committee of the Red Cross and to the World Health Organization in Geneva: The Christian Associations in Lebanon, which are nonpolitical societies, strongly denounce the systematic and deliberate destruction of all hospitals in the eastern quarters and the Christian suburbs of Beirut by artillery of the Syrian regular forces.

These hospitals have become unusable in the tragic conditions which the Lebanese capital is currently experiencing. They were the only hospitals which served the sick and the wounded from among a population of over 1.5 million people.

The appeal of the Christian Associations concludes by saying: The Christian Associations in Lebanon through you appeal to international conscience and solidarity to act to put an end to the barbaric shelling of Lebanese populated areas and to take immediate and complete measures to send aid to the sick and the wounded, who are now deprived of every medical assistance and to prevent the spread of epidemics as a result of nonexistent health care conditions.

FREE LEBANON RADIO: SYRIANS INSTRUCTED TO INCREASE SHELLING

NC051225Y Free Lebanon Radio [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1145 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] This morning Lebanese forces monitoring organs monitored a conversation between the Syrian command and one of the Syrian positions. In the conversation, the command requested its forces to escalate the military situation and intensify the artillery shelling on all the combat lines. The indiscriminate shelling has indeed been intensified since 0700 today.

Shelling covers all fronts in the capital, suburbs and the mountains.

Observers have ascertained that the Syrian shelling aims at disrupting contacts and communications between the centers and quarters to separate them from each other. The shelling of houses is increasing the number of innocent victims and leading to the outbreak of fires. Observers believe that the Syrian war is assuming the nature of an extermination war because it seeks to disrupt the supply of the daily needs, such as bread, water and electricity.

According to the latest security reports, a fierce battle is now raging in Al-Karantinah. There are also attempts at infiltration in the direction of Al-Hadath and 'Ayn ar-Rummanah but the Lebanese forces are valiantly repulsing these attempts. Reports say that the Syrian positions have received many direct hits, causing heavy losses. Reports say that scattered shells have fallen in the Al-Kaslik area, Juniyah, Yasu' al-Malik and some villages and townships in northern Al-Matn.

RADIOS REPORT ISRAELI GUNBOAT SHELLED WESTERN BEIRUT

Israel Admits Raid

NC060642Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Developments in the security situation continue to take priority in all official efforts, as explosions are still being heard in the northeastern area. Shelling and bursts of gunfire are continuing amid clouds of smoke.

Meanwhile, Israel has admitted that its gunboats shelled the Al-Janah area in west Beirut last night and that they received intense fire in return.

The deteriorating situation has led to more moves on the domestic, Arab and international fronts. The moves are aimed at putting an end to the clashes and restoring calm and, after ending the crisis which is engulfing the homeland and its citizens, at restoring normal life.

Three Israeli vessels approached from international waters near the western coast toward the beaches at 2000 last night. They opened fire with artillery and machineguns on the Al-Janah area. They met heavy fire in response, which compelled them to retreat. As a result they were not able to stay off the coast for long.

This morning Israel admitted the operation, saying that its gunboats had attacked the western Lebanese coast.

Palestinian, Syrian Positions Hit

NC060650Y Free Lebanon Radio [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0550 GMT 6 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Israeli gunboats approached the Beirut shore and shelled some Palestinian and Syrian gun emplacements, arousing fear in the western area of Beirut and in the camps and the areas where the Syrian forces are positioned. Barricades were reinforced in the western area during the night to check the identity of pedestrians and vehicles because of the fear of an Israeli infiltration, according to one Palestinian source.

Israel radio reported that units of the Israeli Navy yesterday shelled a military base belonging to the subversive Fatah organization. The base is located near Beirut International Airport. Israel radio added that the naval units returned safely to their base in one of the Israeli ports.

On the other hand, Palestinian and Syrian sources claimed that the Israeli gunboats directed their gunfire at Syrian gun emplacements in Ar-Ramlat al-Bayda', Al-Manarah and Al-Awza'i. News agencies report that the Israeli operation in Beirut lasted more than 20 minutes.

ADF on 'Unidentified' Gunboats

NC060753Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Oct 78 NC

[Statement issued 6 October by Arab Deterrent Forces Command]

[Text] Subsequent to its communique of 5 October 1978 regarding the security situation in Beirut and its suburbs, an official source with the Arab Deterrent Forces Command stated the following:

1. At 1800 yesterday armed men made an infiltration attempt on two fronts. The first attempt was made from the direction of Al-Karantinah and the second from the direction of Ad-Dawrah. Their purpose was to get near some buildings which dominate the bridge. A number of military vehicles, including Super Sherman Tanks, were used on both axes. The Arab Deterrent Forces were compelled to shell these vehicles with appropriate weapons to stop the attempt. Two tanks were destroyed at 1850 and other tanks retreated. The armed men continued to deploy other weapons to shell the positions of the deterrent forces. This necessitated that the sources of fire be answered to silence them. This state of affairs continued until midnight.

2. Some sources of fire, particularly artillery, continue to shell the positions of the deterrent forces along the Duhur ash-Shuwayr-Bulunya line. The deterrent forces are dealing with these sources of fire with appropriate weapons.

3. At 2030 yesterday two unidentified boats approached the Ar-Ramlat al-Bayda' shore. They fired several rockets and opened fire on several buildings on the shore. The deterrent forces in the area returned the fire and shelled the boats with tanks and field guns from other positions, compelling them to flee to the high seas. Several buildings were hit with shrapnel from the gunboat shells. The windows of some of the buildings were smashed.

PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE DENIES FIGHTING ALONGSIDE SYRIANS

TA051323Y Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT 5 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, 5 Oct (AFP)--The Palestinian resistance today denied reports that PLO units yesterday fought alongside Syrian members of the Arab Deterrent Force in an attack on Lebanese conservative Christian militia. Reports from Tel Aviv today said Palestine Liberation Organisation units took part in a coordinated attack with Syrian artillery.

But the Palestinian news agency WAFA said that the Palestinian resistance was in no way concerned with the current events in Lebanon. Palestinian forces were under strict orders not to return fire even if conservative Christian militia shelled them, the agency said. WAFA alleged that Israel was helping the Christian militia fight the Arab Deterrent Force.

INFORMATION MINISTRY DIRECTOR SUBMITS RESIGNATION

NC060830Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 6 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Dr Charles Rizq has applied to be relieved of his post as the director general of the Information Ministry. This was contained in a letter which he sent to the prime minister and information minister this morning.

DAMASCUS REPORTS ON AL-ASAD'S VISIT TO USSR

JN051447Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Official talks began today in the Kremlin between His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, the secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet president and secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee. Members of the Syrian and Soviet delegations participated in the talks.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and the government and party delegation accompanying him arrived in Moscow at 1000 today on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the USSR He was met at the airport by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev; members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs; Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense and Soviet officials.

Present also to welcome President al-Asad at Vnukovo Airport, which was decorated with Syrian Arab and Soviet flags, was Syrian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Jabr al-Kafri, heads of diplomatic missions and Syrian Arab students in Moscow as well as representatives of Soviet trade unions.

After the anthems of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union were played, Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhnev reviewed an honor guard. The two presidents then left in a big motorcade for the official residence of His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad.

Moscow's streets through which the motorcade passed were decorated with the two countries' flags, and with banners welcoming President Hafiz al-Asad and proclaiming the relations of friendship between Syria and the Soviet Union.

Al-Asad To Visit Hungary

JN060922Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 6 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Budapest, 6 October--Well informed Hungarian sources told the INA correspondent in Budapest today that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is expected to visit Hungary in the next few days.

The Syrian president is currently on a visit to the Soviet Union.

BA'TH PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON OCTOBER WAR ANNIVERSARY

JN052022Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1947 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Statement by the National Command of the Syrian Ba'th Party on the fifth anniversary of the 6 October War--read by announcer]

[Text] Masses of our Arab nation: The fifth anniversary of the October liberation war this year takes place at a time when our Arab nation is being exposed to the biggest imperialist-Zionist onslaught to force the Arabs to surrender, usurp their rights and lands, suppress their future aspirations and liquidate the Palestinian question. Thus, what we need most now is the spirit and the immortal meanings of that war to help us strengthen our fighting capability and to continue the struggle to topple all hostile plans.

The glorious October War destroyed many negative vestiges in Arab society. It also enabled the Arabs to overcome the complex of weakness and fear toward the Zionist enemy, a complex which resulted from past defeats suffered at the hands of an enemy who posed as powerful and supreme. But the war shook that expansionist security theory which formed the basis for the enemy's military, ideological and psychological structure. Thus, the October War was the beginning of the real retreat of the Zionist strategy. The enemy suddenly realized that he could not always expand at the expense of Arab territory.

The Arab nation's ability in the October War to decide on, plan and carry out the war with such military competence in the use of modern warfare weapons, which astonished the whole world, marked the beginning of the creation of the new Arab. It also marked the beginning of the correct formulation of the future of the Arab nation and the achievement of Arab aspirations.

Our brave armed forces, in collaboration with fraternal Egyptian forces and other Arab forces, were able to fight the most glorious war in modern Arab history. The performance of Syria in the war was a miracle achieved by the Syrian people, party and army under the brave leadership of the comrade secretary general of the party. The victory in the war would have been total had it not been for the hesitation of the Egyptian command during the fighting and the orders given to the Egyptian Army to stop advancing after crossing the canal, orders which were contrary to all plans agreed upon with Syria. At any rate, this is something which history will reveal in detail and our people will not fail to punish those who harmed the whole Arab cause.

Projecting and stressing the meaning of the October victory as well as instilling it in the hearts of our nation is essential so the nation can appreciate the enormity of the dangers, face all hardships and be in a position to resist all the attempts of our enemies and turn the October victory into a total defeat for the enemy.

Therefore, we must not forget that just as the glorious October War was an advanced step and a great achievement in the history of the Arabs, the situation resulting from the Camp David agreements is a direct threat to the present and future of the Arab homeland, because the agreements expose the homeland to Zionist political, economic and military hegemony.

The Syrian Ba'th Party and revolution have warned right from the beginning about the partial solutions with which the United States and Israel wanted to nullify the positive results and meanings of October. This is why the party and the country fought the ideas behind those partial solutions, ideas which are against the concepts of the pan-Arabism of the battle and the common Arab cause and which want to turn the Arab-Israeli conflict from a general Arab national struggle against Israel, the protege of imperialism, to a mere border dispute.

Syria has suffered a great deal because of its firmly principled stand, which is based on a clear understanding of the nature of the American-Egyptian-Israeli moves since the signing of the first Sinai agreement. Syria has also been the target of great pressure and plots to weaken its ability and paralyze its positive moves to fight the conspiracy against the Arab nation. The igniting of the Lebanese civil war was one aspect of the continuous conspiracy. It is not difficult for anyone to see that the igniting of the situation in Lebanon has coincided with the implementation of every new step in the American-As-Sadat-Israeli plan. Thus, the post Camp David agreements phase means that the situation in Lebanon will continue to be aggravated and ignited by those who are proven agents of the Zionist enemy, agents no longer linked with Lebanon's interests and soil and are Lebanese in name only.

The Camp David agreements have not only removed Egypt from the battle, but have actually and legally turned it into an ally of Israel, linked by joint political and economic programs and plans. All this creates a new situation in which Israel, the ally of Egypt, might turn into a link between the eastern and western parts of the Arab homeland, a situation which would constitute a threat to Arab national thought and principles.

Israeli hegemony over the area would naturally lead to American hegemony, which would have an adverse effect on the Arab homeland and the world at large, because increased tension in our area gravely endangers world peace and security. Furthermore, the domination of our area would increase imperialist-Zionist influence in other parts of the world and turn Egypt into a tool to be used in striking at national liberation movements, especially in Africa.

Moreover, the Camp David agreements are, essentially, a blatant violation of all international pacts, a clear disregard for all UN resolutions and contrary to the international community's concepts of a just and lasting peace in the area.

The serious results of the Camp David agreements make it incumbent upon the Arab nation to shoulder the specific task of formulating a practical and effective program for pooling all Arab resources in order to create a new reality devoid of spontaneous and impromptu methods and rejecting confrontation through the mere issuance of eloquent statements of denunciation or condemnation.

Undoubtedly, one of the conditions of this program is to give complete support to Syria and the Palestinian revolution to strengthen them together and to insure a strategic balance between the Arabs and the Zionist enemy in order to bring about the victory of the Arab cause. For this reason, the third conference of the Pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation had the task of developing the quality of its course of action to consolidate the establishments of the front and transform the effectiveness of the steadfastness states from mere political and moral stands into genuine material forces leading the steadfastness of the Arab nation and channeling the Arab nation's masses into the struggle of serious confrontation.

Struggling Arab masses, the coming few months will certainly be full of events and grave challenges. Zionism and imperialism will undoubtedly resort to all means in order to impose the schemes of capitulation and tighten their control over our homeland by exploiting the stand of the Egyptian regime's leader and his total readiness to implement these schemes.

Zionism and imperialism will try to exploit the existing contradictions in the Arab arena in order to bring these contradictions to a head and sow differences among the Arabs. They might use various methods to pressure some Arab countries to proclaim their support for the Camp David agreements; the attempts to escalate the fighting and sabotage the march of security in Lebanon fall within this context.

The prominent tasks of our moves are:

1. Steadfastness in confronting all dangers and eventualities by strengthening our domestic front and mobilizing our country's resources;

2. Seeking to raise the effectiveness of the Arab confrontation front and transferring it from the stage of steadfastness to that of confrontation of all hostile plots;

3. Strengthening cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in particular, the countries of the nonalined movement, and the various forces of liberation and progress in the world in order to consolidate the world front which supports our rights and our struggle for liberation and restoration of the Palestinian people's rights;

4. Continuing the march of Arab coordination and solidarity in the service of the battle, and adopting any effort which can be added in confronting the enemy and thwarting the attempts to pressure certain Arab stands in order to drag them to support the results of the Camp David conference;

5. Seeking to strengthen the stand of the Arab masses and to release their potential, as well as to exert efforts to transform the hesitant stand of certain parties into clear stands which place their resources in the service of confronting all schemes and their tools.

Masses of our Arab homeland, there is no doubt that the only yardstick for patriotism, nationalism and progressivism now is the extent of support given to Syria and its stands and also the extent of our seriousness in strengthening the resistance against the current dangers. There can be no other choice between this position and the position of submission and surrender.

For its part, Syria welcomes any Arab effort to face the current dangers. It is ready to receive any positive Arab contribution. This explains our determination to pool Arab resources in the confrontation of this onslaught--hence the intensive activity which the comrade secretary general of the party, President Hafiz al-Asad, is undertaking by contacting brothers and friends. We must point out to our people that President Hafiz al-Asad addressed a letter on 30 September to Iraqi President Hamad Hasan al-Bakr calling for overcoming all difficulties and removing any obstacles between the two fraternal countries for the sake of unifying the resources and concerting efforts so as to achieve the biggest success in the confrontation against the ferocious Zionist-imperialist onslaught.

The current phase is one of total confrontation with the enemies of our nation. If Syria, under the leadership of the comrade secretary general of the party, has chosen the path of steadfastness and confrontation, it is because it is aware of the enormous hardships and sacrifices it is facing in defense of the existence and future of the Arab nation.

Any additional effort given to Syria to strengthen its position will in the long run strengthen and consolidate the confrontation. Syria will continue to hold to its firmly principled stands as the nation has known it in history and struggle. Ancient and modern history tells us of small nations that were able to resist the plans of their powerful foes, because they had the will to resist and reject surrender. Thus, those small nations became powerful through their peoples and fighters. This underlines the importance of repudiating the traditional methods of building our homeland and moving the masses of our people to strengthen our domestic front.

Arab citizens everywhere are called upon to defend their future and nation with all their strength, will, love for their homeland and attachment to the struggle legacy of their nation. The blood of the thousands of martyrs who fell on the land of Palestine, Sinai and the Golan in defense of the national cause and so our nation will remain free calls upon us to pool our resources, crystallize our consciousness in a practical manner, and deepen our love for our homeland. This is the time when the fate of the homeland will be decided.

Greetings to the glorious October War and the martyrs of Arab struggle everywhere and in every arena.

Greetings to the masses of our people and nation who have proved at all times their ability to make limitless sacrifices.

Greetings to the secretary general of the party and president of the republic, Hafiz al-Asad, who is leading the confrontation against the plans to impose surrender on the Arab nation.

Greetings to all friendly peoples and states and world liberation movements which are supporting the Arab struggle.

National Command, Damascus, 5 October 1978

British Parliamentarian Received

JN051519Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1315 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 5 October--Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyah, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command member and director of the National Command Foreign Relations Office, this morning received Collin Jackson, member of the British House of Commons and director of the Labor Party's Foreign Relations Committee. Jackson is currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the People's Assembly.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Dr Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee at the People's Assembly.

Discussion revolved around the current situation in the Arab area, particularly following the conclusion of the capitulatory agreement at Camp David and the holding of the third summit of steadfastness and confrontation in Damascus.

Jackson expressed complete understanding of the Syrian Arab position.

LIBYA

IRAQI ENVOY BRINGS MESSAGE FOR AL-QADHDHAFI

LD051311Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] 'Adnan Husayn, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of planning in fraternal Iraq, arrived in Tripoli at noon today on a visit to the Jamahiriyah.

At Tripoli International Airport he was met by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi and by the undersecretary of the Foreign Secretariat and by Iraq's ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to a JANA correspondent, 'Adnan Husayn said that he was carrying a message from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, connected with the current Arab situation. He added that he would carry out certain contacts with the brothers in the Jamahiriyah on the coordination of the joint stands to rescue the Arab nation from the tribulation it is experiencing.

MOROCCO

PARLIAMENT MEETS ON ALGERIAN TANK ATTACK

LD051524Y Rabat MAP in English 1415 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, Oct 5 (MAP)--The Moroccan Parliament rushed into an emergency session Wednesday on the Algerian tank attack recently in Morocco. Parliament issued a communique denouncing the ambush at Hassi Tilemsi and gave "total support" to whatever King Hassan II might undertake to secure Morocco's defense against another Algerian attack.

BOUCETTA ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD051524Y Rabat MAP in English 1404 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, Oct 5 (MAP)--Morocco is open to negotiation over the Sahara conflict as long as its claim to the territory is not a subject for dispute, M'hamed Boucetta, the Moroccan foreign minister, told the United Nations General Assembly on Wednesday.

The Moroccan foreign minister expressed confidence in the Organization for African Unity (O.A.U.) to "use all the necessary means that will stop the build-up of tension in the region."

The U.N. General Assembly, at a previous session, had voted to let the O.A.U. handle the Spanish Sahara affair.

The U.N. General Assembly had said before that African nations were best equipped to handle African problems, and voted to pass the Spanish Sahara affair over to the O.A.U. Algeria, which contests Morocco and Mauritania's right to the former Spanish colony, since 1976 has been lobbying intensely but unsuccessfully to send the affair back to the United Nations.

Foreign Minister Boucetta also condemned the heavy attacks inside Moroccan borders last weekend committed by the Algerian Army.

Referring to the Middle East problem, Boucetta said no acceptable solution is possible without including the Palestinians and their legitimate representatives, the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.).

"Lebanon," he added, "should not be a target for foreign intervention."

Morocco is prepared to send troops into Namibia as part of a United Nations security force, Foreign Minister Boucetta told the U.N. General Assembly.

IRAQI ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR HASSAN

JN060730Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 5 Oct 78 JN

[Text] Rabat, 5 October--The envoy of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to Moroccan King Hassan II arrived here tonight. Envoy Taha Yasin, Revolution Command Council member, is carrying a written message from President al-Bakr to King Hassan II concerning Iraq's call to convene an Arab summit conference in Baghdad, preceded by a conference of the Arab foreign ministers, to draw up a new formula that will enable the Arab nation to confront the fateful challenges to which it is exposed by imperialism and Zionism.

JORDANIAN MINISTER BRINGS MESSAGE FOR HASSAN

LD052352Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] 'Amir Khammash, minister of the royal Jordanian court, arrived tonight in Rabat from Amman with a message from King Husayn of Jordan to His Majesty King Hassan II. The message deals with the current Arab situation and the Middle East.

SUDAN

IRAQI ENVOY BRINGS MESSAGE FOR PRESIDENT NUMAYRI

LD052247Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Mr Muhammad [name indistinct], member of the Revolution Command Council and personal envoy of the Iraqi president left Khartoum this afternoon for Mogadiscio after a brief visit, during which he delivered a message to Mr 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, first vice president of the republic, for President Numayri. The message concerns the current situation in the Arab region.

SUDAN AGREES TO ATTEND ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

NC052230Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 5 Oct 78 NC

[Text] Khartoum, 5 October--Sudan has agreed to attend the Arab summit conference which Iraq has called for.

This was announced by Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, first vice president, following his meeting with Muhammad Mahjub, personal envoy of Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Iraqi education minister. Mahjub arrived in Khartoum today carrying a message from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr for Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

Ibrahim said that Sudan welcomes the convening of such a conference to iron out the differences between the Arab states and heal the break in the Arab ranks.

PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY FOR NUMAYRI'S VISIT TO LIBYA

LD051534Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD/EA

[Summarh] The Libyan ambassador to Sudan has said that President Numayri's visit to Libya is expected to take place within the next 2 weeks. In a statement to AL-SAHAFA published today, he said that official and popular preparations are now under way in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the reception of President Numayri and his meeting with President al-Qadhdhafi.

TUNISIA

IRAQI ENVOY BRINGS MESSAGE ON ARAB SUMMIT

LD051858Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Taha Yasin al-Jazrawi, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of public works and housing of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Tunis this morning to convey a message from President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to President Habib Bourguiba. He said that this visit falls in the framework of consultations about the situation prevailing in the Arab world and about the possibility of convening as soon as possible an Arab summit conference to study the decisions of the Camp David summit, which concern all the Arabs. He said: All the Arab countries are invited to contribute toward formulating the necessary postures to halt the split threatening the Arab nation.

The Iraqi envoy expressed the hope that the Tunisian Republic will play a positive role in this summit, as it has during its participation in previous meetings. Regarding the date of convening this summit, which a number of Arab countries have agreed to take part in, the Iraqi envoy mentioned that the date has not as yet been fixed; however, it is very likely to be held at the end of this month or the beginning of next month.

Received by Nouira

LD051900Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Premier Hedi Nouira this evening met Taha Yasin al-Jazrawi, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of public works and housing in Iraq, who is on a mission from Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to President Bourguiba.

DEFENSE MINISTER ON WORSENING TIES WITH LIBYA

LD051333Y Tunis L'ACTION in French 1 Oct 78 p 9 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpt] Politburo member and National Defense Minister Abdallah Farhat, speaking yesterday morning at the Scusse Socialist Destourian Youth Congress, lamented that Tunisian-Libyan relations are no longer based on the principles of neighborliness and mutual trust which we have always observed.

"Indeed," he said, "we have recently discovered in southern Tunisia supplies of weapons from the Libyan arsenal." The minister has inquired into this situation and into the Libyan authorities' training of certain Tunisians in weapons handling with a view to involving them in terrorist acts in which they would be the first victims.

DEATH PENALTY ASKED AT UNION LEADERS' TRIAL

LD051858Y Tunis TAP in English 1535 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tunis, Oct 5 (TAP)--Addressing the State Security Court Wednesday, the public prosecutor, M. Abdelaziz Hamzaoui, requested the application of the Clause 72 of the penal code anticipating the death penalty, against the former leaders of labour union involved in the last January events.

After the indictment of the public prosecutor Abdelaziz Hamzaqui at the trial of the former union leaders involved in last Jan. 26 riots, the court president read out a statement made by Ahmed ben Salah (former planning minister, sentenced to 10 years solitary confinement for high treason and currently running away) last Sep 27 to the London paper TIMES. The statement said more particularly: "Last autumn, a general agreement on fundamentals was reached under which the people's unity movement (M.U.P.) was to be the political expression of the U.G.T.T. and the U.G.T.T. the foundation of the M.U.P. [as received] This agreement was secret.

Maitres Bennaceur, El Hila, Chebbi, Khantouch and Dali Jazy addressed the court Wednesday afternoon. The other counsels appointed by the court will plead Thursday.

When addressing the court, the counsels kept all they had said before, stressing the fact they had not had enough time to study the files relating to the case. They also asserted they were unable to get in touch with the accused they had to defend. So they attended the trial only because they respected the law since they were appointed by the court. Besides, they supported the accused who pleaded not guilty.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO FRONT ELECTS NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD051413Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 1 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Oued En Nasr--The fourth POLISARIO Front conference has renewed the Front Executive Committee, which has nine members.

In addition to Messrs Mohammed Abdelaziz and Bachir Mustapha Sayed, respectively secretary general of the POLISARIO Front and president of the Revolution Command Council, and assistant secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, the executive committee includes:

--Mohamed Lamine Ahmed, member of the Executive Committee and Revolution Command Council and prime minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]

--Brahim Ghali, member of the Executive Committee and the Revolution Command Council and SDAR defense minister
--Mahjoub Laroussi, member of the Executive Committee and Revolution Command Council and SDAR interior minister
--Ayoub El Habib
--Mohammed Lamine Bouhali
--Sid Ahmed El Batal
--Mohammed Ali Ould El Ouali, better known under the name of Omar Hadrani

The congress also elected a 21-member Politburo whose best-known members include Messrs Mohammed Salem Ould Salek, SDAR information minister; Omar Mansour, POLISARIO Front representative in Algiers; and Sid Ahmed Ould Mohammed, president of the National Council. It should be noted that a woman--Fatima Bent Allal-chairs the POLISARIO Front Politburo.

JERUSALEM REPORTS NAVAL SHELLING OF BEIRUT FATAH BASE

TA060554Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 6 Oct 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] At about 2000 last night, Israeli naval boats shelled a naval base of the Fatah organization in the southwestern part of Beirut. The terrorist base is located north of Beirut Airport, in the vicinity of the St Simon quarter. No losses were sustained by our forces. Following is a report by our military correspondent Roni Dani'el: [begin recording]

[Dani'el] Shelling of the shore by missile boats is not very meaningful militarily, and it may also be doubted whether the harm they are capable of inflicting is considerable or of great consequence. However, this is the first time the IDF has directly intervened in the battles between the Syrians and the Christians in Beirut, due to the deterioration in the situation of the Christians in recent days. The policy so far has been indirect assistance only, but with the Port of Juniyah being cut off from the Christian quarters, the Christian minority is threatened with the danger of liquidation, and it is against this background that the IDF operation should be seen.

The missile boats that participated in the operation are equipped with 76mm guns that are aimed by an advanced electronic firing system. According to Beirut Radio, three boats participated. The IDF spokesman reported that a naval base of the terrorists in the western part of the city was the target of the operation. Also, a hotel which housed terrorists near the naval anchorage was hit. Fire from the shore, apparently by 37mm cannons, was directed against the navy vessels, and it is most probable that the guns were fired by the Syrians.

Security sources told me this morning that the naval operation was meant to be a reminder both to the Syrians and the terrorists that Israel will not tolerate their activity and that it will not restrain itself. [end recording]

TERRORISTS RESUME FIRING IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

TA060607Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 6 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The calm that has been prevailing in southern Lebanon recently was broken this morning. Terrorists fired a number of artillery and mortar shells at Christians in Marj 'Uyun. Some of the Lebanese laborers did not report for work in Israel this morning. They said they wanted to demonstrate solidarity for their brethren fighting in Beirut.

S. LEBANESE CHRISTIANS HOLDING UP SUPPLIES FOR UNIFIL

TA060933Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 6 Oct 78 TA

[Text] The Chrisitian militia in southern Lebanon has for 2 days now prevented the transfer of supplies to UNIFIL units in the area in reaction to the helplessness and apathy of UN personnel in Beirut.

Our military correspondent Roni Dani'el reports that at the moment negotiations are taking place between militia commander Major Haddad and UN officers on the opening of the supplying axes. Numerous UN soldiers who have been vacationing in Israel and who want to return to their units have been left stranded in Metulla. Meanwhile, the terrorists are continuing their artillery shelling of the Christian enclave.

CABINET DISCUSSES LEBANESE SITUATION 5 OCTOBER

TA051636Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Oct 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] At its session today the cabinet heard a survey by the minister of defense on what is happening in Lebanon. The cabinet held a discussion on the issue in the framework of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs. Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who did not attend the session and who is still resting at home, is constantly receiving regular reports on the situation and is holding consultations. After the cabinet session, our correspondent Moshe Hakohen heard an evaluation of the situation in Lebanon by Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin.

[Yadin--recorded] We are keeping a close watch all the time on the situation in Lebanon, and in accordance with the situation we are considering and deciding. There were situations a few weeks ago which also required additional decisions and this time, too, as we have said, we do not publicize the decisions. [end recording]

[Hakohen--live) The deputy prime minister added that in his view, the Christians can hold out against the Syrian attacks for the moment, but the question is how long will they be able to continue to do so. In reply to the question of what Israel's red line in Lebanon is, he said:

[Yadin--recorded] Red Lines--there are those who are color blind and everyone sees a different color. We know exactly what are the vital issues we have to guard there, also in accordance with our commitments. [end recording]

[Hakohen--live] The deputy prime minister went on to say that Israel is maintaining regular contacts with the United States in connection with the events in Lebanon.

[Yadin--recorded] Of course, we are discussing all sorts of measures aimed at decreasing the Syrian intervention there and at preventing harm being done to the Christians, as far as possible. [end recording]

RABIN: SYRIA DOES NOT INTEND TO FOIL CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

TA051549Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 5 Oct 78 p 8 TA

[By Yehezqel Hame'iri]

[Text] MK Yizhaq Rabin yesterday expressed the opinion that the massive Syrian attacks in Beirut were not intended to drag Israel into involvement in Lebanon in order to foil the Camp David agreements.

Rabin, who spoke in the Zavta Club in Bet Edelstein in Qiryat Shemona, told me: "The condition of the Syrian Army is very bad because of the dispersion of its forces along the Golan and throughout Lebanon. If I were the Syrian chief of staff, I would not do anything that might drag Israel into a confrontation. Therefore, I do not agree with the opinion that the massive attacks in Beirut in the last few days are aimed at dragging Israel into involvement in order to foil the Camp David agreements. The aim of these attacks is to suppress the Christians. The Syrians are most careful not to cross the red line so that Israel would be dragged into involvement. It is for this reason that the southern Lebanon front is quiet now."

Rabin leveled harsh criticism at the political and military leadership of the Christians for being divided at a time when they find themselves in a fateful struggle over their very existence. "They first have to prove themselves in internal cohesion in order to withstand the Syrians and the Palestinians before they can expect and demand help and rescue from Israel," he said.

Rabin is of the opinion that the aid extended to the Christians by Israel now is enough and Israel should not deviate from this.

Rabin disclosed that the Syrians are careful not to cross the red line, fearing confrontation with Israel.

Referring to the Golan, Rabin said that even if Al-Asad comes and proposes a settlement similar to that achieved with Egypt, we should not climb down from the Golan under any circumstances.

Regarding Ge'ula Kohen, Rabin said that although he disagrees with her he respects her sincerity and consistency.

INTENSIFIED SECURITY ALERT REPORTED FOR 6 OCTOBER

TA052000Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Tomorrow the security forces and police will increase their alertness in Israel and in Israeli institutions abroad, since there is fear of massive strikes by the terrorist organizations on the anniversary of the outbreak of the Yom Kippur War. Several terrorist organizations have announced their intentions of marking the victory in the October war by strikes. The commander of the southern police division, Commander Arye Ivzan, has called on the public to show increased alertness. He particularly called for alertness on the part of the public in Jerusalem, where most of the terrorists' attempts at strikes have occurred recently.

AFP REPORTS BEGIN TO VISIT CANADA IN NOVEMBER

TA052029Y Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 5 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Montreal, Oct 5 (AFP)--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin will visit Canada at the beginning of November, but the dates of his stay are being kept secret for "security reasons", a Canadian Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The news agency CANADIAN PRESS gave the dates of Mr Begin's visit as November 6 to 11, citing unofficial sources.

FURTHER DETAILS ON DAYAN REMARKS ON DEPARTURE FOR U.S.

TA051317Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Oct 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan says peace negotiations with Egypt can be wrapped up in 3 months. Dayan was talking to newsmen at Ben-Gurion Airport before leaving today for the Washington talks. David Essing has this report: [begin recording]

[Essing] Moshe Dayan says the negotiations with the Egyptians will focus on the nature of peace and the military aspects of an agreement.

[Dayan] We are going to negotiate a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, and that seems there the main issue. Now there are two main elements about that. The first one is the peace provisions, the nature of the peace, and we hope that the Egyptians will keep their word and it will be included in the agreement: normalization in all fields--diplomatic, economic and so on and so forth. So that is one element over which we have to negotiate and reach an agreement, about the various documents that should be signed by both parties. The other one is the military one: the withdrawal of the Israeli forces in different stages, the establishment of UN forces in some zones and other details that have got to do with that. We also agreed that the withdrawal and the final stages should last something between 2 or 3 years. Now there is a difference between 2 to 3 years. So we have to agree about that, too, and that has got to do with the rebuilding of new airfields and probably the removal and reestablishing of the Israeli settlements in new places on this side of the border. So that's the problem of the length of time, and what would take place when is another thing that has to be negotiated and talked about.

[Essing] On Monday, Dayan addresses the UN General Assembly and in New York tomorrow, the foreign minister sees the American secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, who hosts the Washington talks. Are there still differences with the U.S. on the settlement freeze in the territories?

[Dayan] There is some misunderstanding or different views about that. What was meant is the 3 months of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiation, which is our position, or the negotiation between Israel and the other parties about the Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip, to which there is no definite timetable to the length of the negotiations.

[Essing] Dayan won't say publicly what Israel should do about the fighting now raging in Lebanon between the Lebanese Christians and the Syrians. In any case, he doesn't think the situation there will affect the peace negotiations with Egypt.

[Dayan] I don't really think that it should affect in any way the negotiation, and we haven't still received any indication by the Egyptians that what is happening in Lebanon has got to do with the negotiations.

[Essing] Dayan says the Syrians are acting in a very negative way. Their objective could be to try and torpedo the Camp David agreements and conquer Lebanon at the same time. [end recording]

YADIN BACK FROM SECRET VISIT TO UNITED STATES

TA051607Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Oct 78 pp 1, 15 TA

[By Avraham Tirosh]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin spent the end of last week and the beginning of this week on a secret visit to the United States. He left for the United States on Friday morning and returned to Israel on Sunday afternoon.

A reliable source in Jerusalem yesterday confirmed the report about the secret trip of Professor Yadin, saying: "he had to deliver a political message and hold certain talks." He refused to elaborate. Another source said that the secrecy of the trip was for security reasons.

Even senior ministers did not know of Yadin's trip, and the trip did not receive the government's customary approval. The cabinet secretary, Arye Na'or, said yesterday that there are precedents for secret trips not being brought for the government's approval, both in the present and in previous governments.

Professor Yadin himself yesterday confirmed that he had indeed been in the United States, but he claimed that he went there only on his ministry's business. According to him, the matter in question was a meeting with money contributors and Jewish Appeal people with regard to the plan for rehabilitating the poor neighborhoods which he is handling at present. The deputy prime minister refused to answer a question on whether he dealt only with this in the United States, nor did he explain why such a trip had to be secret.

Mr Yadin was taken to the regularly scheduled homebound El Al plane at the last moment by car, and he entered the first class section escorted by security personnel. Other passengers were not permitted to enter this section. When the plane landed at Lod, a car picked up the deputy prime minister at the plane and left the airport.

Political circles, asked about Yadin's trip, expressed various opinions, among which was the assumption that he had met with President Jimmy Carter himself and handed him a message from the prime minister regarding the various declarations recently made by the U.S. president about the settlements and the autonomy plan, declarations that make things difficult for the prime minister. Like other assumptions, this has not been confirmed authoritatively.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT: FEARS IN WAKE OF CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

TA0515l4Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 5 Oct 78 p 10 TA

[By Arye Avneri]

[Text] Political observers claim that the new peace agreements and the withdrawal of Gush Emunim from the MAFDAL may change in the foreseeable future the face of the MAFDAL leadership.

In this connection, MK David Glass' name is mentioned as one of the chief rivals of Education Minister Zevulun Hammer over the leadership [of the MAFDAL young guard]. MK Glass is indeed a man with a strong position in the party and enjoys the support of wide party circles, but because of his dovish views his incorporation in the leadership has been hindered a little.

High-level security elements treat with great earnestness the hints heard these days from people known for their extremism on the possibility of setting up an underground that will take violent action and use arms in order to foil the Camp David agreements.

There is fear that on the surface the opposition will be legitimate, using democratic means, but under the surface a completely different opposition will be organized and actions will simultaneously be carried out against U.S. and Egyptian elements in the Sinai during the process of withdrawal and evacuation of the settlements.

DETAILS ON MEETING BETWEEN PERES, EGYPTIAN REPRESENTATIVE

TA0513l4Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Oct 78 p 4 TA

[By Moshe Meisels]

[Text] The senior Egyptian representative who met with the head of the Labor Party, MK Shim'on Peres, for a long talk in Geneva is one of President as-Sadat's confidants and was a member of the Egyptian delegation to the Camp David talks.

The man arrived in Geneva particularly to talk with MK Peres (who knows him from his meetings with President as-Sadat in Austria) and to give him information about the developments at Camp David from an Egyptian point of view.

In the talk, which lasted several hours, MK Peres pointed out that the opposition at this time supports the government because of the great importance it attaches to the peace process and the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt.

MA'ARIV CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI

TA051432Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Oct 78 pp 1, 15 TA

[By Tamar Golan, MA'ARIV envoy to Cairo]

[Excerpts] "Egypt believes in the need to maintain a minimum of coordination between the Sinai settlement and the steps in Judaea and Samaria," Egyptian acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali said in an interview to MA'ARIV.

The Egyptian line in the Washington talks will be to demand that even if Jordan's participation in the negotiations should be delayed, implementation of the framework agreement reached at Camp David on points connected with the territories will begin.

The Egyptians expect that Israel will undertake "unilateral" steps in Judaea and Samaria such as the cancellation of the military authorities, release of security detainees or the establishment of the self-rule in the territories side by side with implementing the settlement in the Sinai.

It is to be expected then that the negotiations conducted in Washington will deal not only with the matter of withdrawal but also with the substantive question of how to link the peace with Egypt to the Israeli steps in the West Bank while waiting for King Husayn's inclusion in the talks.

Dr Ghali told the MA'ARIV correspondent: "The peace initiative has been full of great risks from its very beginning and it should be bravely carried on." He does not expect easy negotiations in Washington since many issues have not yet been decided. He also believes that after an agreement is achieved and signed there will be difficulties and misunderstandings in implementing it, and this is to be expected.

The talk with Dr Ghali was held in his office in the Foreign Ministry palace in Tahrir [Liberation] Square, a short time before he left for a meeting with the new Egyptian prime minister, Dr Mustafa Khalil.

The minister confirmed to the MA'ARIV correspondent that he will go to the talks in Washington, but he said the composition of the Egyptian delegation has not yet been finalized.

As for the process of normalization in the relations between Israel and Egypt, he said: "If you want a real normalization, do not act rashly. One should not act on an emotional basis or out of overenthusiasm that may cause damage. We had better progress slowly but surely. He emphasized that Egypt is not heading toward "a cosmetic peace" but toward a real peace, and this will necessarily require time.

"Problems of 30 years cannot be solved in a day," he said.

COMMITTEE SET UP FOR JUDAEA, SAMARIA PROPOSALS

TA050927Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 5 Oct 78 p 1 TA

[BY Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] An interministerial committee to prepare Israel's proposals in preparation for the negotiations on Judaea and Samaria and for the Gaza Strip was appointed this week by Prime Minister Menahem Begin. The committee is headed by the director general of the prime minister's office, Dr. Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, and its members will be the directors general of all the large governmental ministries, the people dealing with Arab population affairs, and representatives of the general headquarters and the security service.

The duty of the committee is to clarify and work out proposals and ideas in preparation for the negotiations. The committee has already met once and will meet again today. A date for the end of its work has not been set, but it appears that it will submit its proposals to the prime minister himself.

The committee will be headed by Dr Ben-Elisar, as above mentioned. The Defense Ministry and general headquarters are represented by the chief of the planning branch, Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, and the coordinator of government operations in the administered territories, Maj Gen Avraham Orli. The Foreign Ministry is represented by Yosef Ciechanover; the Interior Ministry by its director general, Hayyim Kubersky; the Finance Ministry by the Director of the Budgets Department; the Agriculture Ministry by its director general, Avraham Ben-Me'ir; the Justice Ministry by Director General Gabbay; the Housing and Construction Ministry by Director General Shelomo Avni; and the head of the general security service will also participate.

PUBLIC EXPRESSES OPINION ON NEGOTIATIONS ISSUES

TA041551Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Oct 78 p 3 TA

[Text] The decisive majority of the Israeli public believes that within the coming year we will reach true peace with Egypt. It believes that if a peace treaty is indeed signed with Egypt it will also be possible to come to a peace treaty with Jordan. In the circumstances, the majority of the public supports the removal of the settlements in the Rafah approaches but fears that their evacuation will constitute a precedent regarding the Jordan Valley and the Golan Heights. These are the primary findings of the public opinion poll by the Information Center taken at the beginning of last week by the Institutes for Applied Social Research and Communications of the Hebrew University.

Eighty-two percent said they "absolutely believe" or "believe" that in the course of the coming year we will be able to reach a true peace with Egypt, while 10 percent expressed the opposite opinion. If this forecast indeed materializes, 13 percent "are certain" that it will be possible to reach a peace treaty with our eastern neighbor, 67 percent "think" so, while 20 percent do not believe in this chance.

The poll (conducted on 24 and 25 September, 1978--before the Knesset debate--and including a representative sample of the adult urban Jewish population) indicated some sort of national unanimity of opinion pervaded with optimism in assessing developments in the wake of the Camp David agreements.

Of all the people questioned for the poll, 89 percent are "sure" or "think" (21 percent are "sure" and 68 percent "think") that the political negotiations with Egypt will end with the signing of a peace treaty, while 11 percent think the opposite. Moreover, 87 percent are "sure" (23 percent) or "think" (64 percent) that after signing the treaty "normal relations will develop between Israel and Egypt, the relations customary between countries living in peace with one another" (relations such as tourism, commerce and culture). In contrast, 13 percent expressed a pessimistic opinion on this. To the question "whether peace with an As-Sadat-led Egypt is a peace you trust"--76 percent answered in the positive (23 percent--"absolutely yes," 53 percent--"thinks so") while 24 percent answered in the negative.

And what is the opinion of the ordinary Israeli about the distressing problem of removing the Rafah approaches settlements? Of the participants in the poll, 70 percent support this possibility "under the circumstances that have emerged" (22 percent support "definitely," 48 percent "support") while 30 percent oppose such a move.

Asked to express an opinion on whether the removal of settlements from the Rafah approaches would consitute a precedent committing Israel also in regard to the Jordan Valley (A removal of settlements from that area), 60 percent said that that was indeed their view (22 percent "definitely yes" and 38 percent "think that yes"), while 40 percent held that evacuation of the Rafah approaches settlements would not constitute a precedent regarding the Jordan Valley.

As for the Golan Heights, 47 percent believe that the Rafah approaches precedent will also be binding regarding the Golan settlements, while a moderate 53 percent professed to be not perturbed about such a tendency. (The pollers note in connection with this issue that those polled were asked for a general assessment of the situation rather than for their personal opinion.)

Eighty-four percent supported the cabinet decision to freeze the establishment of settlements in Judaea and Samaria for the duration of the negotiations with Egypt, as against 16 percent who opposed it.

Other findings of this extensive poll showed:

Sixty-eight percent believe that as a result of the Camp David accords "Israel will in the near future gain recognized and secure borders", while 32 percent believe the opposite.

Fifty-nine percent think that the accords will not bring about an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders, whereas 41 percent do fear such a development.

A clear majority of 70 percent does not rely on the UN force to properly discharge its task as a buffer element between the Egyptian and Israeli armies in Sinai, whereas 30 percent do rely on it.

Eighty-six percent said that the Israeli delegation, under Menahem Begin, did well at the Camp David talks. The breakdown was: "very well"--26 percent, "well"--41 percent, "well enough"--19 percent, while 14 percent gave the delegation a critical mark.

Sixty-seven percent rely (15 percent "considerably," 52 percent "to some degree") on President Carter as far as his relations with Israel are concerned, while 19 percent rely on him in this connection "a little" and 14 percent "not at all."

Fifty-five percent support (13 percent "support fully," 42 percent "support") the recently raised proposals regarding a military alliance between Israel and the United States, whereas 45 percent oppose them.

CABINET SESSION DISCUSSES BUDGET ON 5 OCTOBER

TA051356Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 5 Oct 78 TA

[Text] This afternoon the cabinet ended its session in issues of economy after 5 and a half hours of discussion. The cabinet charged the treasury to contact immediately all government ministries about preparing every ministry's budget without adversely affecting essential social services. The cabinet also noted that the budget department [of the Treasury] prepared a budgetary proposal with a view to curbing inflation. The budget that will be prepared will be intended to improve exports and prevent the growth of imports.

After the meeting, Treasury Minister Simha Ehrlich said that a real reduction would be needed in many fields of public expenditure. As an example he said that the increase necessary for security is larger than the entire budget of the Ministry of Education. The expenditure for security and the demand for large settlement budgets faces the economy with a challenge such as the state has not faced before. In the finance minister's view, an emergency economic regime must be introduced, despite the increased aid from the United States.

The minister of education and culture expressed hope that the plan for a free high school education would not come to harm.

The cabinet also heard a report by the defense minister, and for this purpose it was meeting in its capacity of Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs.

SHAH SPEAKS AT OPENING SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

LD060942Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The new legislative session of the National Consultative Assembly and the Senate was opened with the shah's speech at the Senate palace this morning. In his speech the shah said:

Since the last legislative session, important changes have taken place in the country which are a result of the policy of the extension of democratic liberties and the creation of a more open atmosphere in the country.

The shah referred to the recent unrest in our country and said: As we have repeatedly mentioned, unrest will not interrupt the implementation of the general policy concerning the expansion of democratic liberties in our country, and the current open political atmosphere will undoubtedly be continued and expanded. The shah said: Having difference of opinion and belief about the country's various issues is not only a legitimate and legal right of every Iranian individual but also receives full endorsement and support. But this legal right ought not to be exercised through the breach of law, subversion and disruption of public order and security. The shah said: The adherence to the lofty precepts and principles of Islam will always be the greatest guide and inspiration for all of us.

A fuller version of the shah's speech at the new legislative session of the two houses will be broadcast during the 1400 news bulletin from the Voice of Iran.

Legislature Leaders Elected

LD060946Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] At the first session of the Senate which was held after the opening ceremony of the new parliamentary session, Senator Sajjadi was elected as the new Senate president. Similarly, at the first session of the National Consultative Assembly, which was held after the conclusion of the opening ceremony of the new parliamentary session, Mr Javad Sa'id was elected, with a majority of 144 votes out of 255 votes, as the speaker of the National Consultative Assembly.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD050922Y Tehran PARS in English 0721 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, PANA, 4 Oct (PARS News Agency)--Iranian Foreign Minister Amir Khosrow Afshar-Qasemlu outlined Iran's position and views on regional and international issues during tonight's UN General Assembly and emphasised that national and international peace and security would be achieved only through increased freedom and human prestige.

In his speech Afshar-Qasemlu talked about different issues, the highlights of which are as follows:

The Middle East: If hopes for a comprehensive peace are to materialise, Israel must withdraw from all the occupied territories according to U.N. Resolutions 242 and 339. Similarly, [few words indistinct] peace (?cannot) be established without taking into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

[Few words indistinct] Iran will continue its efforts to achieve the objective of keeping the [words indistinct] from great power rivalry. As the Persian Gulf represents a major lifeline to the area, it is imperative that the maintenance of its security remain solely with the states bordering the Persian Gulf.

Disarmament: Disarmament should [words indistinct] reversing the nuclear arms race. The self-perpetuating cycle of the arms race should be broken by concrete and tangible measures to enable the world to feel more secure.

Terrorism: Iran believes that this violence, which is causing the loss of innocent lives, jeopardizing human rights and threatening the very fabric of organized societies, must be brought to an end. [Words indistinct] support to any international effort in this area.

Southern Africa: The territorial integrity of Namibia should be protected by the [few words indistinct] U.N. resolutions [few words indistinct] has joined others to condemn policies of apartheid which trouble the conscience of man for its indignity and violence to human rights.

Iran hopes for a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian problem and the early transfer of sovereign power to the majority in Zimbabwe.

Development and international cooperation: The imposition of import restrictions in certain developed countries has considerably hampered the development of even a modest industrial base, which represents a major source of export earnings for a number of [words indistinct] the slowdown trends have affected the developing oil-exporting countries more than the others. There is an urgent need for a closer cooperation between the developed and developing countries.

Human rights: Iran has started a chapter in her history in which measures are being taken to ensure full protection of freedom of expression within the constitution and the law of the land. Iran will continue to support all sincere efforts to promote human rights--all efforts aimed not at [word indistinct] a given way of thinking or a particular political approach but at endeavouring to further the rights of every human being and to ensure fundamental freedoms.

AL-ASAD REPORTEDLY ASSURES SHAH OF IMAM'S SAFETY

LD052044Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In a message to the shah, the Syrian president assured him that Imam Musa as-Sadr, leader of the Lebanese Shi'ites, is safe and will soon return to his family.

PROPOSED LAW BANS CENSORSHIP, SCRUTINY OF PRESS

LD050914Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] According to the newly proposed press law prepared by the Information Ministry, any form of censorship and scrutiny of the press will be banned. An Information Ministry spokesman announced last night that the Prime Ministry office concerned with the review and clarification of laws has proposed certain fundamental amendments to the press bill. Accordingly, the new bill will provide for the complete freedom to obtain information without censorship or scrutiny, in accordance with Principle 20 of the supplement to the constitutional law.

The new proposals are based on the principle that the press association will determine all matters connected with the granting of a license, ascertaining the particulars of an applicant, the technical and professional and financial ability of the applicant, as well as other professional competence relating to the press.

The association will be formed as an independent body enjoying corporate status with a competent authority to protect the status of journalism and aimed at formulating a professional and moral code. It will be responsible for dealing with professional misconduct and for handling order and control and complaints relating to the press in the same way as it is done by the bar association and the medical association.

SECURITY OFFICERS SEIZE BOMBS, LITERATURE

LD051134Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In its communique No 9 addressed to the inhabitants of Qazvin today, the martial law administrator of Qazvin says:

On Wednesday 4 October security officers entered a suspicious place near the Sheykholeslam religious school on Sepah Street in Qazvin and seized the following from the place: one sidearm with 21 bullets; several homemade bombs; hundreds of metal pipe pieces and t-shaped connectors used to make homemade bombs; several sacks of dynamite and gunpowder; several knives, axes and daggers; several sacks of subversive pamphlets and urban guerrilla operational instructions; more than 100 provocative tape recordings; more than 200 communist books and some religious books; hundreds of thousands of rials; and several secret bank account books.

The Qazvin martial law administrator in the communique wonders which business premises, whose dear child or whose breadwinners are these intended to destroy. Contrary to instructions by religious authorities, unfortunately, certain undesirable elements have penetrated certain religious, educational and labor groups and engaged in inciting provocations, murder and killing. These misguided individuals are ready with their tools to commit murder in secret and then organize memorial ceremonies on the 1st day, the 3d day, the 40th day and the anniversary of those murdered in order to prepare the ground for causing disorder to bring about the country's economic stagnation and further recession.

The Qazvin martial administration, while thanking the Qazvin citizens for their cooperation, adds that for the sake of the health of family life, their own lives and property, and safeguarding the 2,500-year old institution of Iranian monarchy, the citizens are expected to guide the thinking of those who have forgotten religion, the homeland, the family and the importance of human life, and without delay report to the martial law administrator the slightest act against order and security by these subversives.

[Signed] Qazvin martial law administrator, Brig Gen Ne'matollah Mo'tamedi...

STRIKES REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY; CLASHES OCCUR

LD051308Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] While there is news today of several peaceful strikes in a number of government agencies and enterprises, the strikes by the Iran Insurance Company staff and the employees of the Iran Telecommunications Company have ended and the employees have returned to work. According to our reporters, however, the postal strike continued today, and postal workers and staff were on strike at the post office. Postal workers and staff and employees of the Tavanir Company [the organization in overall charge of Iran's electricity network and development], as well as hospital workers in two Tehran hospitals, have continued their strike.

Clashes in Khorramabad

LD051821Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] At a time when orderly strikes and slowdowns are in progress in certain parts of the country, unfortunately Khorramabad today witnessed an unpleasant incident. Following a clash, fire and destruction took place in 40 parts of the town, resulting in damage to some offices, government agencies and homes. It was also announced this morning that in the course of today's clash in Khorramabad, 30 law enforcement officials and 18 demonstrators were injured. They are receiving hospital treatment.

Several Strikes Continue

LD051810Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] The oil workers strike ended today. Following negotiations aimed at removing existing anomalies among workers, which took place between the managing director of the National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC], representatives of the Labor Ministry, as well as workers' representatives, certain causes of dissatisfaction were removed. The workers were informed of the outcome by a circular.

Hospital workers at Pahlavi hospital in Tehran continued their strike today. It was announced yesterday that a number of nurses and internes had also joined the strike. However, further investigations showed that only workers in service departments were on strike.

In Mashhad and Isfahan, postal workers are on strike, leaving thousands of letters and parcels in the post offices.

Further Report

LD052105Y Tehran Domestic Service in English 1930 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Tehran's newspapers have headlined that strikes are still continuing in various parts of the country. Regarding this matter, the afternoon paper, ETTELA'T, writes: The strike by government employees has been the most important economic, political and social issue of the country. Some have reached an agreement with the government and have ended their strike. The government is hoping that its decision to grant higher salaries and allowances to civil servants will be enough to prevent a general strike of government employees that had been called for Saturday.

KUWAIT REPORTEDLY REFUSES VISA TO KHOMEYNI

LD051042Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] AFP today quoted a statement issued in Paris as saying that His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni [opponent of the shah living in exile in Iraq] left An Najaf for Kuwait yesterday, but had to return to Iraq because the Kuwaiti Government refused to issue him a visa. A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Tehran said today that the Iranian Government had had no prior knowledge of the development and that it is planning to investigate the details. The spokesman added that the Iranian Government has no objection to his residing in any country he wishes.

INDIA

MRS GANDHI CONTESTS ELECTION, FILES NOMINATING PAPERS

Karnataka Byelection Contested

BK051027Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The former prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, has announced that she will contest the byelection from the Chikmagalur constituency in the southern state of Karnataka to the lower house of Parliament. The election is due next month.

She told newsmen at Bombay airport that she personally felt that she should not contest, but her party thought otherwise. It may be recalled that she was defeated in the 1977 general elections from the Rai Bareli constituency in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh.

Nomination Papers Filed

BK060910Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Oct 78 BK

[Text] Mrs Indira Gandhi today filed her nomination for the coming byelection to the Lok Sabha from Chikhagalup constituency in Karnataka.

FOREIGN MINISTER VAJPAYEE TO VISIT PRC 30 OCTOBER

BK051454Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1447 GMT 5 Oct 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 5 (AFP)--Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee will visit China for 7 days, official sources said today. He would leave for Peking on Oct 30. A formal announcement of the programme is yet to be made.

Vajpayee Comments on Trip

BK060916Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Oct 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, who will be in China for a week from the 30th of this month, has expressed the hope that his visit would help create a better climate for normalization of relations between the two countries.

Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi today he said China has expressed its willingness to discuss all problems with India and solve them on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, who met him recently in New York, had said that some of the bilateral problems between India and China have been left over from history. China would be willing to discuss and solve them. Mr Vajpayee said he has told Mr Huang Hua that India would like to make a new beginning to resolve all outstanding problems including the border question. But they did not discuss any issue in detail. That will be done in Peking, Mr Vajpayee said. Asked whether he was optimistic about the outcome of his visit, Mr Vajpayee replied that he is neither optimistic nor pessimistic but he is realistic. Replying to another question, he said India has no role to play in the normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China. We have no desire to mediate or offer our good offices, he said. Mr Vajpayee emphatically denied that there is a pro- or anti-Soviet clique in his ministry. He said it is the government that lays down the policy, and officers only carry it out. He also described as a canard reports that India has agreed to ask the Dalai Lama to leave the country. He made it clear that this question does not arise.

Mr Vajpayee will be in Peking for 3 days. His detailed program is being finalized.

Commenting on the Camp David agreement on West Asia, Mr Vajpayee said it has three shortcomings. He stressed that unless the people of Palestine are given their inalienable rights, there cannot be a just and lasting peace. The agreement is also silent on the status of Jerusalem; and the PLO, which had made immense sacrifices, has not been recognized as the representative body of the Palestinians. Mr Vajpayee emphasized that India did not welcome the agreement. In fact, the prime minister, in his telephone talks with President Carter, had said that all the parties concerned should be made partner to any agreement.

Mr Vajpayee also referred to the developments in southern Africa and the Security Council's resolution asking Pretoria to cooperate in arranging elections in Namibia for the establishment of majority rule. He warned that time is running out for the South African regime. If they do not see the writing on the wall and cooperate, India would join other countries in asking for sanctions against South Africa. Mr Vajpayee said it is now the moral responsibility of the five Western powers to persuade South Africa to accept the Security Council resolution. Otherwise, they should compel her to respect the wishes of the international community. In the absence of a peaceful settlement the armed struggle is bound to get intensified, he added.

AFP REPORTS ON FINANCIAL IMPACT OF FLOODS IN NORTH, EAST

BK051614Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0851 GMT 5 Oct 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 5 (AFP)--The recent floods in northern and eastern India caused a direct loss to the economy estimated to be as high as 2,500 million rupees ($310 million), official sources said today.

In addition, there was an estimated $140 million loss in food production in west Bengal. Floods ruined crops on about 2,500,000 acres (one million hectares) twice in a single year.

The sources said that industrial production, which was rising at the rate of 8.1 percent in the first half of the year, might slump severely because flooding stopped work in Bengal's coal mines, steel mills and factories.

PAKISTAN

HAQ ANNOUNCES PLANS TO DEVELOP NORTHERN AREAS

BK051054Y Karachi Overseas Service in English 0030 GMT 5 Oct 78 BK

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has announced that the northern areas have been made a civil division of the country and it will be directly under the federal government. Addressing notables in Skardu yesterday afternoon, he also announced that henceforth the resident commissioner would be known as commissioner with greater powers than other divisional commissioners. This will insure speedy implementation of development schemes.

The president said the present government is deeply anxious to accelerate the tempo of development and bring the northern areas at par with the rest of the country as quickly as possible. He said the government is paying particular attention to the development of communications, power and education and for this purpose he has already announced an additional allocation of rupees 10 million.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq also addressed the Skardu council. Shortly after his return to Gilgit last evening, the president addressed a meeting of notables of the area.

Speaking on the occasion, he said the Pakistani people are one nation and not different nationalities. He said there was no way for division in Islam. President Ziaul Haq said he will shortly announce certain measures which would be the first tangible step toward the introduction of the Islamic system in the country.

He said the government plans to set up two radio stations, one each at Gilgit and Skardu. There are also plans to establish small television stations in the northern areas.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN-VIETNAMESE AGREEMENT--An agreement for economic, technical and scientific cooperation was signed between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the Planning Ministry this afternoon. The agreement was signed by Fateh Mohammad Karim, deputy minister of planning, and Nguyen Chan, SRV deputy minister of foreign trade. A source at the Planning Ministry said that according to this agreement, both sides will endeavor to expand economic, technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries through their respective authoritative institutions and organizations within their possibilities. The SRV will, according to its possibilities, assist the DRA in economic, technical and scientific fields. This assistance will be regulated within the framework of the subsidiary institutions. [Text] [Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD]

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR TO GDR--The Information Department of the Foreign Ministry has reported that agreement has been received from the GDR for the appointment of Eng Fateh Gol Momand as ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Berlin. [Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 30 Sep 78 LD]